# The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 5993. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## WASHINGTON.

### Third Session of the Forty-first Congress.

### Admittance of New Members in Both Houses.

### RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### Satisfaction Expressed by the Republicans with the Document.

### Important Measures to be Immediately Considered.

### The Bill Admitting Foreign-Built Ships the Regular Order.

### An Immediate Attack on the Income Tax.

### An Important Financial Bill Introduced by Senator Sumner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A beautiful Indian Summer sun, a balmy atmosphere, and crowded galleries, resplendent with the brilliant hues of gay toilettes, greeted the return of Congress to its chambers. In truth, Washington seemed very glad to see the members back again in their places, and the members, with their hearty greetings and earnest hand-shakings, seemed really glad to be back in their familiar seats. One hundred and seventy-three members out of 235 in the House answered to the roll-call. Two new members were sworn, one to fill the place of Mr. HEATON, of North Carolina, made vacant by death, and one, Mr. SYPHER, of Louisiana, to fill a place made vacant by the action of the House, at the last session, when he was himself rejected for both this Congress and the next. He seems, however, to have a means of sticking to the seat of the First New-Orleans District with a fatality which defies equally the Committee of Elections and his own mishaps. Another new member, a real Virginia DUKE, was nearly sworn in, and would have been quite had he only been personally present to take the oath, which the House, after a half-hour's skirmish, agreed he might do, at the same time giving notice that Judge ALEXANDER H. RIVES, as the TIMES said some weeks ago, had some claim to that seat, out of which he was counted by Tammany Hall tactics, transplanted on a small scale to sacred soil.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This done, then came the usual formal notification that the Senate was ready, and the response that the House was ready, and the usual Joint Committee to see if the President was ready. Then a recess of an hour, on motion of Mr. DAWES, when, at 1¼ o'clock, Gen. PORTER appeared and announced "a message in writing," which was read by Mr. MCPHERSON, and which reading occupied just fifty-five minutes. The members listened with close attention, albeit not so much eagerness as was shown for the Message of a year ago this day. The closing paragraph, which is the briefest and most comprehensive platform ever written for an administration or party to stand upon, was greeted with a round of applause, to which the Speaker's hammer responded in grave official reproof.

THE REGULAR ORDER.

Then Gen. SCHENCK gave notice of the usual resolutions of reference which he would call up to-morrow, and half a dozen other members sprang to their feet with bills and motions, when Mr. KELLEY, in a stentorian voice from lungs of pig-iron, called for the "regular order"—which order is the bill to admit foreign-built ships free of duty, with Mr. BROOKS on the floor, upon whose satirical speech the hammer fell on the 15th day of last July, at 5 o'clock P. M. As the House was in no mood for the subject at this early hour, Mr. DAWES moved to adjourn.

IN THE SENATE.

A large crowd of spectators also gathered in the gallery of the Senate Chamber at an early hour. That portion alloted to ladies contained a conspicuously brilliant and showy audience. The English Minister, THORNTON, and three or four attachés of Foreign Legations, were in the Diplomatic Gallery. Ex-Secretary BORIE was seated beside Mr. THORNTON, and Mrs. GRANT, Mrs. Senator POMEROY and Mrs. Senator CORBETT also sat there. Ex-Senator HENDRICKS was noticed on the floor. At precisely 12 o'clock the gavel of the Vice-President fell, interrupting the greetings and hand-shakings of the assembled statesmen. About fifty-five Senators were present. Among the seats whose vacancy was noticeable, were those of MORRILL, of Maine, CONKLING and NYE. The fall of the gavel produced silence much sooner than it will a week hence. In an instant the buzz of conversation was stilled, and the prayer by the Chaplain was delivered amid deep and impressive silence. When the prayer was ended, Mr. RAMSEY presented the credentials of Mr. WINDOM to the Senatorial chair, vacated by the death of Senator NORTON. Senator WINDOM took the oath of office. A brief pause followed when the customary resolution informing the House of the organization of the Senate was offered by Senator WILSON.

THE ROUTINE BEGUN.

The Senate at once acted on the information it had sent the House that it was ready to proceed to business, and soon the regular routine for the morning hour, the introduction of resolutions and petitions, joint resolutions and bills, was proceeding as if the session were a month old.

READING OF THE MESSAGE.

In the Senate the reading of the President's Message was listened to with respectful and earnest attention, and the galleries vied with the floor in anxiety to catch every utterance of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Two or three Democratic Senators appeared to go to sleep during the reading of that portion of the document dealing with foreign relations, but they woke up in time to hear what it had to say about revenue reform. At the mention of revenue reform many eyes fastened on CARL SCHURZ, whose consciousness of the fact caused a faint smile to play over his face. From time to time a look would be exchanged between Senators which indicated that some point particularly dear to them had been touched satisfactorily. The announcement of the Administration policy that every voter should "vote just once in each election," was greeted with laughter, which was loud and hearty as the reading closed. The Message caused almost universal satisfaction to the Republican members of the Senate. Some points, as for instance, the treatment of the San Domingo question, did not of course receive the approval of all, but the general tone was considered statesmanlike, strong, sincere and dignified; and it is safe to say, produced more enthusiasm than any expression that has yet come from President GRANT. It was felt to be a platform on which the Republican Party must surely triumph in the next Presidential election.

DISPUTE ABOUT A RULE.

The force of an old habit showed itself in the Senate almost at once, in a debate of three-quarters of an hour on the interpretation of a rule. Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up a bill passed by the House last session. Mr. THURMAN objected, that the rules did not allow action during the first six days of any session on a bill passed by the other House the session previous. Mr. SHERMAN insisted that the rule meant something else. The Chair stated that the interpretation of the Senate was what Mr. THURMAN had stated, but he doubted the correctness of the ruling, and so a discussion of the rule was fairly launched, and is left at sea till to-morrow. The bill that Mr. SHERMAN wanted brought up was one ceding back the site of the Soldiers' Home in SCHENCK's district to the State of Ohio so as to prevent difficulties in future regarding the vote of the inmates. As it will not affect the right of SCHENCK's seat in the next Congress the necessity of hurrying the bill up at this stage of the session is not apparent.

GENERAL OPINION OF THE MESSAGE.

It is safe to say that the President's Message gives almost universal satisfaction among Republicans, and commands qualified approval even from Democrats. The recommendations in regard to the treatment of the pending questions which affect our relations with Great Britain are heartily approved, and are commended as being dignified and firm, without being belligerent. The adherence to the acquisition of San Domingo was expected, though it was hardly expected that the President would present the case so forcibly. This part of the Message produced a strong impression, and now that the President proposes that Congress shall make the treaty, the chief objections to the rejected treaty are removed. Everybody listened attentively to what the President had to say about our relations with Spain, and it must be said that the Message was very modest, indeed, in assuming no more credit for one of the most difficult tasks a nation has ever had, that of keeping the peace with a nation like Spain. The promise of another possible Message on this subject has more in it than appears, for our relations with Spain at the present time are not of the most amiable character. The remarks of the President on revenue reform commanded the close attention of the House, and the allusions to the possible platform of the "revenue reformers" created much merriment. The policy of the Administration epitomized in the half-dozen closing lines rang out like an echo, and was received with a burst of applause. On the whole, it is voted here a very sensible, honest, manly Message, which will give the people general satisfaction.

ATTACKS ON THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax will be hammered at savagely from the beginning. A dozen members in the House stand ready to introduce bills for its repeal, and Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, was on his feet today for that purpose, but was cut off by a motion to adjourn.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

The regular order in both Senate and House is the bill for admitting foreign built ships, free of duty, which was pending when the House adjourned in July. An attempt will be made to refer the bill in the House back to the Ways and Means Committee, but this will probably be resisted, and may be defeated, unless the Democrats play the part of demagogues, as they did last July, by voting against the measure for partisan effect.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

A caucus of the Republican Senators will be held to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of rearranging the Senate Committees. It is given out that an attempt will be made to exclude CARL SCHURZ from a position on responsible committees, but it is not probable that the policy of political ostracism will be carried out.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Gen. BUTLER will improve an early opportunity to introduce a bill into the House authorizing the President to carry out the policy of reprisal indicated in the Message in retaliation for the seizure of fishing vessels by Canadian authorities.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INTEREST ON CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Attorney-General AKERMAN on Saturday afternoon heard the argument by JAMES H. STORRS, of New-York, counsel of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, upon the question of the obligation of the Company to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of its railroad. The counsel took the ground that the Company is not under any obligation to pay any interest on these bonds until their maturity, except from the specific sources of revenue expressly set aside for that purpose, and asserted that the United States will be a great gainer, not only by the saving in freights and in carrying the mails, but in an enhanced value in public lands, and in the increase of taxable property. That by the act of Congress of 1864, amending the act of 1862, Congress provided that only one-half, instead of the whole of the compensations for services rendered for the Government by the companies, should be required to be applied to the payment of those bonds, principal and interest, and that the law so stands at the present time.

THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD.

Justice BRADLEY, today, in Chambers, ordered an injunction to restrain JOSIAH CROSBY from selling the Texas and New-Orleans Railroad.

THE PRINTING REPORT.

The Congressional Printer, in his report submitted today for the year ending with September last, shows the actual disbursements for public printing, paper, binding, lithography, engraving, mapping, salaries, &c., in his office, to be $1,609,860. The printing and binding for all the Custom-houses has been transferred by law to the Government Printing-office. The Superintendent again calls attention to the imperious necessity of an increase of building accommodations to meet pressing wants.

TELEGRAPHING THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message, containing 9,065 words, was sent to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York over ten wires of the Western Union Company, in actual time employed thirty-seven and one-half minutes, or at the average rate of twenty-five words per minute on each wire, including all "breaks" or incidental delays.

TREASURY ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, makes a printed octavo volume of 290 pages. With regard to the Post-office and Court-house of New-York, the total amount to be appropriated is $1,394,897, while that appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, next, was $500,000. The total amount for the Post-office and Sub-Treasury at Boston is $942,574, of which sum $250,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. To develop as far as practicable the hydrography of the coast, and that of the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands, and for the record of such observations as may be made in a general examination of the coast features, will require $275,000. The estimate to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States is $6,000,000.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators will hold a caucus to-morrow to arrange, as usual, for the Standing Committees of the session.

SENATORS ARRIVING.

Among the arrivals this evening were Senator MCDONALD and Representatives ROOTS and BOLES, of Arkansas; Representatives MAYNARD and BUTLER, of Tennessee, and Representatives MORPHIS and BARRY, of Mississippi. They were detained on their way hither by a railroad accident between Bristol and Lynchburg.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Senator DRAKE, of Missouri, will very probably be nominated to-morrow by the President as Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims, in place of Judge CASEY, resigned.

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

### THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 5.

The third session of the Forty-first Congress began today. Both Houses assembled at noon. At 12 o'clock precisely the Senate was called to order, in the presence of a numerous audience in the galleries. Almost every member of the Senate was in attendance. After prayer by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, Chaplain of the Senate, the general business was proceeded with.

NEW SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.

The credentials of WILLIAM WINDOM, appointed by the Governor of Minnesota to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator D. S. NORTON, were presented by his colleague, Mr. RAMSEY and read; when Mr. WINDOM was qualified and took his seat for the unexpired term.

NOTICE TO THE HOUSE AND TO THE PRESIDENT.

A committee was appointed to inform the House of the presence of a quorum of the Senate; also a committee in conjunction with a committee of the House to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Resolutions and bills as follows were introduced and laid on the table until after the organization of the Standing Committees:

By Mr. EDMUNDS—A joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature, urging the payment of the balance of the war claims due that State from the General Government.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Bills explanatory of the act admitting the State of Oregon into the Union; and amendatory of the organic act of the Territory of Idaho. The former relates to the application of lands for the support of common schools. The latter regulates the compensation of the members of Territorial Legislatures.

By Mr. PRATT—To provide for the appointment of clerks of Circuit and District Courts of the District of Indiana, and to define their powers and duties.

By Mr. KELLOGG—For the removal of political disabilities.

FINANCIAL MEASURE BY MR. SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER offered a bill to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, to strengthen the reserves of the national banks, and to promote the return to specie payments.

The bill provides that the fabrication of United States notes shall cease immediately after its passage, and that the Government shall cease to pay out or reissue any fractional currency of denominations less than twenty-five cents after June 30, or denominations of twenty-five cents after Sept. 30, or of fifty cents after Dec. 30, 1871, at which date all fractional currency in the Treasury shall be canceled and destroyed.

Section 3 provides that the Treasurer of the United States shall retain the interest upon all bonds held by him as security for the circulation of any bank, and issue therefor special gold certificates of deposit, without interest, which may be held by the respective banks in whose favor they are issued as part of their legal reserves until the resumption of specie payments.

Section 4 requires that when a national bank withdraws its bonds held as security for circulation, all substitute bonds shall be the four per cent. bonds, authorized by the act of July 14, 1870.

The remaining sections require the withdrawal of all bonds bearing other than coin interest, and the substitution in their place of coin interest-bearing bonds within sixty days, and increase the amounts of five per cent. and four and a-half per cent. bonds, authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, to five hundred millions of each class.

ABOLITION OF THE INCOME TAX.

Messrs. COLE and CASSERLY introduced bills to abolish the Income tax, by the immediate repeal of all laws authorizing its assessment and collection, after the first day of next January.

OTHER BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COLE introduced bills as follows: To abolish coinage charges in the mints; to amend the act of July 14, 1870, repealing the sections which lowered the duty on brandy and prepared opium; also, a joint resolution, defining the rights of settlers on the public lands; also, a joint resolution relating to gold notes and United States notes. [The latter provides that after June 30, 1871, such notes shall be receivable at their face value for duties on imports.]

Resolutions were introduced and temporarily laid aside as follows:

CALL FOR CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE EUROPEAN WAR.

By Mr. FENTON—Requesting the President to communicate all the correspondence between the United States Minister at Paris, and the Secretary of State, since the breaking out of the war between France and Prussia, so far as the same relates to political subjects and matters connected with the said war, as well as to the protection of subjects of the North German Confederation with which the United States Legation in Paris has been charged. [Subsequently, after the President's Message had been read, Mr. FENTON's resolution was taken up and passed.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN OREGON.

By Mr. CORBETT—For information as to the probable cost of the improvement of Umpqua and Wilamettee Rivers above Oregon City, in Oregon.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

By Mr. SUMNER—For information concerning the condition and financial management of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and as to the extent to which the educational needs of the colored populations are provided for.

TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE.

A resolution offered by Mr. TRUMBULL was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a copy of the forms of entries, oaths, bonds, rules and regulations prescribed by him under the act of July 14, 1870, providing for the immediate transportation of merchandise from ports of entry to ports of delivery.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE RECEIVED.

At 1½ the President's Message was received, and the next hour was occupied in its reading by the Secretary. It was then ordered to be printed.

At 2:35 the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at noon by Mr. Speaker BLAINE. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. G. BUTLER.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

The roll of members was then called. The following-named gentlemen were present:

*Maine.*—Messrs. Lynch, Blaine, Hale.
*New-Hampshire.*—Messrs. Stevens, Benton.
*Vermont.*—Messrs. Willard, Poland, Smith.
*Massachusetts.*—Messrs. Buffinton, Twichell, Hooper, Butler, Banks, Brooks, Hoar, Washburn, Dawes.
*Rhode Island.*—Messrs. Jenckes, Dixon.
*Connecticut.*—Messrs. Strong, Kellogg, Starkweather, Barnum.
*New-York.*—Reeves, Schumaker, Slocum, Fox, Morrissey, Cox, Brooks, Wood, Potter, Ketcham, Griswold, Tanner, Ferriss, Sanford, Knapp, Laflin, Churchill, McCarthy, Cowles, Kelsey, Bennett, Sheldon.
*New-Jersey.*—Bird, Hill.
*Pennsylvania.*—Randall, Myers, Kelley, Taylor, Styles, Townsend, Getz, Dickey, Cake, Woodward, Mercur, Packer, Haldeman, Cessna, Morrell, Armstrong, Scofield, Covode, Negley, Phelps, Donley.
*Delaware.*—Biggs.
*Maryland.*—Archer, Swann, Hamill, Stone.
*Virginia.*—Ayer, Platt, Porter, Booker, Milnes, McKenzie, Gibson.
*North Carolina.*—Cobb, Shober, Jones.
*South Carolina.*—Bowen, Wallace.
*Alabama.*—Dox.
*Mississippi.*—McKee.
*Louisiana.*—Sheldon, Darrell.
*Ohio.*—Stevenson, Schenck, Lawrence, Mungen, Smith, Winans, Beatty, Dickinson, Peck, Van Trump, Morgan, Welker, Moore, Bingham, Ambler, Upson, Garfield.
*Kentucky.*—Winchester, Jones.
*Tennessee.*—Stokes, Tillman, Prosser, Hawkins, Smith.
*Indiana.*—Niblack, Julian, Coburn, Orth, Tyner, Shanks, Williams, Packard.
*Illinois.*—Judd, Farnsworth, Burchard, Hawley, Ingersoll, Cook, Cullom, McNeely, Burr, Hay, Creba, Logan.
*Missouri.*—Wells, Finckelnburg, Boyd, Burdett, Van Horn, Asper.
*Arkansas.*—None.
*Michigan.*—Beaman, Stoughton, Blair, Ferry, Conger, Strickland.
*Florida.*—Hamilton.
*Texas.*—Whitmore, Conner, Clark, Degener.
*Iowa.*—McCreary, Allison, Loughridge, Palmer, Pomeroy.
*Wisconsin.*—Paine, Atwood, Cobb, Eldridge, Sawyer, Washburn.
*California.*—Axtell, Sargent, Johnson.
*Minnesota.*—Wilkinson, Wilson.
*Oregon.*—Smith.
*Kansas.*—Clarke.
*West Virginia.*—McGrew, Witcher.
*Nevada.*—Fitch.
*Nebraska.*—Taffe.

One hundred and seventy-three members answered to their names. Excuses were made by KERR, of Indiana, and CALKIN, of New-York, who were detained at home by severe illness.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, a committee was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that Congress was in session, and ready to receive any communication he might deem proper to make.

Messrs. SCHENCK, ALLISON and POTTER were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

J. H. SYPHER was sworn in as member from the First District of Louisiana; JOSEPH DIXON, from the Second District of North Carolina.

R. T. U. DUKE, after an unsuccessful effort on the part of Messrs. SCHENCK and PLATT to have his credentials referred to the Committee of Elections, was called upon to take the oath as member from the Fifth District of Virginia, but was not present.

After the recess he presented himself and took the oath of office.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message to Congress was then delivered, and Mr. MCPHERSON, the Clerk of the House, proceeded to read it.

The Message was ordered to be printed.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Treasury Department report was then presented and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

A bill to supply an omission in the last Indian Appropriation bill was reported by Mr. DAWES and passed.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

## GRANT AND PORTER.

### Their Personal Relations—Letter of the Admiral to the President—He has no Recollection of the Letter Imputed to Him—It is Inconsistent with His Real Sentiments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Admiral PORTER, after visiting the President on Saturday, sent him the following letter. It will be seen that it fully corroborates the view taken of their relations since 1865, as presented in your correspondent's letter, printed this day. There are many rumors afloat to-night as to the state of feeling between the President and Admiral PORTER, to print which might do injustice to both. The only reparation which the Admiral can make, he has made ere this. The letter to the President is as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: My first impulse, on reading the letter published in the New-York *World*, was to go to you at once and pronounce it a fabrication, for as such I considered it, but as it purported to have been written six years ago and published by a person who once held a prominent position under the Government, I determined to ascertain fully if I had ever indicted such a letter, before addressing you on the subject. Neither myself nor my Secretary, who has served with me eight years, could recall to our recollection any circumstance of the kind. I could not conceive that I had uttered sentiments I know I never felt and which are so at variance with those that I have uniformly expressed toward you. The letter, it appears, was a private one, and vindictive must have been the heart of the man that could be guilty of so grave a breach of confidence; and depraved indeed must be the character who, to gratify his mischievous instincts, could make public a confidential letter, written perhaps under great excitement, and at this distant day not even remembered. It seems like a poor return for your uniform confidence and kindness to me, and I am too glad that I remember nothing connected with the letter. At about the date of the letter I had passed through a long and fatiguing contest with Fort Fisher, and my numerous fleet was almost overpowered by the elements. I saw the coveted prize within my grasp and then slip from me. For another month I had to battle with the storms of Winter, anchored on an open coast, with the responsibility of that large fleet on my hands, my mind and body harassed by extraordinary fatigues. The whole nation was looking on excited; dreading a defeat that might prolong a contest that was already sapping its vitals. You and others know what I had to undergo bodily and mentally. I presume it was while under this excitement that I wrote the letter which you say has made you lose your faith in human nature. I have no recollection of it, any more than I would have of other passing circumstances of six years ago. When several persons have at different times informed me that a letter would be published, in which I had abused Gen. GRANT, I treated the matter with indifference, thinking it impossible that such a letter could exist. I do not write for the purpose of exonerating myself, for I would rather be the writer of the letter than its publisher. The peace of political parties and of society would be placed in great jeopardy if all the private letters written within the last six years were published. Nothing that I have said will affect your fair fame, and your many friends would be sadly wanting in judgment if they were at all influenced by the silly exultations of a few unscrupulous persons, who, after all, are only rejoicing over the most contemptible breach of confidence I ever heard of. I regret exceedingly the loss of your friendship, and do not hesitate to disapprove the sentiments of which I suppose I must bear the odium. They appear in a letter of which I have no recollection. They are so different from the sentiments I always express toward yourself and the gallant officers of our army, and are so inconsistent with all my antecedents, that I scarcely consider them entitled to a moment's thought. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral.

### Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Dec. 5, at 11:35 o'clock:

| Place of Observation. | Height of Barometer. | Thermometer. | Direction of wind. | Velocity of wind, miles ₩ hour. | Pressure of wind, Pounds ₩ Sq. foot. | Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.) | State of the weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheyenne | 29.23 | 20 | N. W. | 2 | .02 | Very gentle. | Clear. |
| Omaha | 30.00 | 21 | S. | 2 | .02 | Very gentle. | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 29.97 | 30 | N. W. | 2 | .02 | Very gentle. | Clear. |
| Duluth | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | No report. | .... |
| St. Louis | 29.98 | 40 | W. | 12 | .75 | Brisk. | Clear. |
| New-Orleans | .... | .. | .... | .. | .... | No report. | .... |
| Milwaukee | 29.67 | 38 | N. W. | 25 | 6.00 | Very brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Chicago | 29.76 | 37 | W. | 25 | 6.00 | Very brisk. | H. rains. |
| Mobile | 30.20 | 58 | .... | .. | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Nashville | 30.07 | 50 | W. | 35 | 10.60 | High wind. | Clear. |
| Montgomery | 30.04 | 56 | .... | .. | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 29.76 | 45 | N. W. | 35 | 10.00 | Very brisk. | Lt. rain. |
| Toledo | 30.53 | 65 | S. W. | 12 | .75 | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Detroit | 29.22 | 48 | S. W. | 35 | 6.00 | Very brisk. | Lt. rain. |
| Cleveland | 29.50 | 42 | S. W. | 12 | .75 | Brisk. | Lt. rain. |
| Lake City | 30.06 | 61 | S. W. | 12 | .75 | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Augusta, Ga. | 30.23 | 55 | .... | .. | .... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Key West | 30.11 | 71 | N. E. | 4 | .08 | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Pittsburg | 29.55 | 45 | W. | 55 | 16.00 | Gale. | Lt. rain. |
| Buffalo | 29.27 | 45 | S. W. | 25 | 3.00 | Very brisk. | Lt. rain. |
| Rochester | 29.46 | 46 | S. W. | 12 | .75 | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Oswego | 29.46 | 48 | S. E. | 12 | .75 | Brisk. | Lt. rain. |
| Washington | 29.52 | 50 | N. E. | 2 | .02 | Very gentle. | Cloudy. |
| New-York | 29.52 | 51 | N. E. | 4 | .08 | Gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Boston | 29.66 | 45 | N. W. | 2 | .02 | Very gentle. | Cloudy. |

### A Heavy Murder Calendar—Six Cases Awaiting Trial.

The December Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, Judge BEDFORD presiding. The Grand Jury was discharged until the 19th inst. There were six cases of murder on the calendar, together with one of manslaughter, the latter being that of Dr. A. A. WOLFF, the alleged abortionist. The trials of GEORGE NELSON, for the killing of his wife, and of PHILIP COONEY, for the shooting of O'DAY, was fixed for Thursday next. MICHAEL MARTIN, indicted for the Thirty-fifth-street murder, will be tried on Monday next.

PATRICK QUINN, commonly known among the Police as "Paddy the Smasher," proprietor of an underground saloon, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250 on a suspended sentence for assault and battery. The prisoner escaped from Blackwell's Island a short time ago, but was subsequently caught.

### Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—The Proposed Storage Reservoir.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, yesterday afternoon, a message was received from Mayor KALBFLEISCH, calling attention to the subject of the proposed new storage reservoir at Hempstead Valley, and urging upon the Board the abandonment of the scheme for the present at least. He stated that in his opinion the Board had no authority to expend the sum required for the work—$1,400,000. The communication was ordered to be printed, and the subject of constitutionality referred to the Corporation Counsel, for report at the next meeting.

The United Butcher Guard, commanded by Capt. WALTER MURRAY, had a very agreeable time at Apollo Hall last evening. The ball, which was one of the annual reunions of this corps, gave entire satisfaction to all present.

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

### CUBA.

#### Captain-General De Rodas' Latest Executive Act—Liberation of Four Thousand Government Slaves—Mora and Parodi—Matanzas—Capture of a Cuban Admiral.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Captain-General DE RODAS will leave the island on the 15th. He liberated the remaining 4,000 negroes (*emancipados*) today, leaving no blacks on which the Government has claim. These are now all free. The Cardenas volunteers have brought to Havana, by order of DE RODAS, the Cuban prisoners MORA and PARODI, whose case excited so much comment here and in Spain last year. They have been placed in charge of the proper authorities here. The Regent has granted to the City of Matanzas the distinction of "Very loyal and noble." The Spanish Capt. ALFAU, a native of San Domingo, has captured the so-called Cuban Admiral MUNOZ and five others in the rear of Santiago de Cuba.

### CANADA.

#### An Interesting Case in International Law—Validity of Marriages of Negroes Under the Slave Code of Virginia—The Recent Grand Trunk Collision.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 5.—A case involving the legality of slave marriages in international law was argued before a full Bench here, on Saturday, the main question turning on the validity, or otherwise, of a marriage celebrated between two slaves some fifty years ago, in Virginia, and the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the issue of such marriage. The Court reserved its decision....The loss by the collision of the two freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad, on Friday, is estimated at over $200,000.

### THE WEST.

#### Shocking Accident in Cincinnati—Four Men Killed by the Fall of an Unfinished Building.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Part of the west wall of an unfinished building of the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company, on the corner of Fourth and Plum streets, was blown down at 2½ o'clock this afternoon by a strong wind, burying five carpenters. JOHN DANER, of Cincinnati, and HENRY WILLINGHOFF, of Covington, were instantly killed and their bodies shockingly mangled. "FLAN" JONES, of Cincinnati, died in a few minutes, and JOHN STEINIGER, of Cincinnati, died shortly after reaching the hospital. PLUME was seriously, and JOHN WOLYNDER was slightly hurt.

#### Supposed Discovery of Another Fatal Parasite by Illinois Doctors—Summary Trial and Hanging of Three Stock Thieves in Colorado.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Elgin, Ill., is excited over the appearance of a strange disease. Physicians believe they have discovered a new kind of parasite as the cause of the death of a woman named IVES....Three stock thieves, FRANK CLEVELAND, TOM MADISON and JACK MASON, were captured at Roundkill, Douglas County, Col., on Tuesday last, and tried by a vigilance committee, to whom they made a full confession, and were hanged on Thursday. Their confession implicates a number of others.

#### Conflict Between United States and Cherokee Officials—Arrest of Two Members of the National Council.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Talaquah, the seat of Government of the Cherokee nation, states that on the 24th of last month a United States Deputy Marshal from Van Buren, Ark., undertook to take from the hands of the Cherokee Sheriff a prisoner whom the latter had arrested. WILLIAM P. ROSS and Mr. BARGE, members of the National Council, advised the Sheriff not to submit; whereupon the Deputy arrested them, together with the prisoner, and took them all to Van Buren. Much excitement was caused by the conduct of the Deputy, as the Cherokees looked upon it as a flagrant violation of their own recognized laws.

### THE SOUTH.

#### The Case of Yerger, the Murderer of Col. Crane—His Claim, the Motive of the Murder, Allowed by the City of Mobile.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 5.—It is generally published over the country that E. M. YERGER has been tried and condemned to prison for life. The facts are that the Grand Jury found a true bill against YERGER for manslaughter at the last term of the Court, the Judge virtually dictating the finding of the bill; but the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Radical appointees, have recently allowed the claim of YERGER against the city, which was the cause of the difficulty resulting in CRANE's death.

#### The Alabama Legislature—Messages from the Rival Governors—The Contest for a Senator.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5.—Both Houses of the Legislature were in session today, and Gov. SMITH and Gov. LINDSAY, the rival claimants of the Gubernatorial chair, each sent a message to the Senate. That of Gov. SMITH was long and 2,000 copies were ordered to be printed. The message of Gov. LINDSAY was not acted on. The election of a United States Senator is exciting some interest, and a ballot will be taken to-morrow. There are no new developments as to the condition of the contest for the possession of the Executive chair.

#### Stables and Twenty-four Mules Burned in Baltimore—A Colored Man Fatally Injured.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—This morning the stables of Col. WILEY, contractor on the Northern Central Railroad, near Mount Royal reservoir, were destroyed by fire and twenty-four mules perished in the flames. Two colored men, who were asleep in the stables, were badly burned, it is supposed one fatally. From the fact that a strike has existed for some time among the workmen employed by Col. WILEY, the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

#### Mail-Bag Thieves—A Bag Stolen and Rifled in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—A mail-bag containing letters for the Washington and Philadelphia distribution offices was stolen from the mail-wagon, this evening, while the messenger was on his way from the Post-office to the depot to meet the 8½ train for New-York. The bag was afterward found cut open and rifled of its contents, except one bundle of letters for Delaware.

#### Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—The body of BRINTNALL SABIN, who has been missing about two weeks, was found today in Seekonk River, near where his horse and buggy had been previously recovered.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 5.—A fire occurred at Fair Haven, Vt., this morning, destroying a drug-store, jewelry-store, printing-office and dwelling-house. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Roman Catholic societies of this city are making extensive preparations for a grand procession on the occasion of the convention of the prelates of the Church in the city on Thursday next to protest against the action of VICTOR EMMANUEL. Addresses will be delivered in English, French and German.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—FERDINAND WAITZ, a fireman, was run over and killed today by a steam fire-engine.

#### Will of the Late Senator Blood.

*From the Troy Press, Dec. 5.*

On Monday afternoon last, when it became evident that Senator BLOOD could not survive, he sent for Hon. GEORGE G. SCOTT, and in the presence of his physicians made his will. It is understood that his property is disposed of substantially as follows: To his wife, the homestead, with the household furniture, family horse and carriage, with 100 acres of land surrounding the homestead, and $100,000. To his aged mother, $5,000. To each of his three brothers and four sisters, the sum of $2,000. The balance, including his scythe and axe factory, &c., is given to his only daughter, Mrs. HELEN KNICKERBOCKER, wife of HENRY KNICKERBOCKER, who is directed to continue the works in operation as heretofore, until next Spring, at least. The executors of the will are Hon. GEO. G. SCOTT, the widow, Mrs. BLOOD, and his daughter, Mrs. KNICKERBOCKER. Work in the factory is to be resumed at once.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

#### Progress of Rebellion in Entre Rios—Siege of Montevideo—New Methodist Church—Extension of Central Railroad—Large Shipments of Sheep-Skins.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870.

Too much seems to have been made of the late battle in Entre Rios, between RIVAS and JORDAN, which took place at Santa Rosas on the 12th inst. First accounts reported a decisive victory over the rebels—later details only give a defeat of JORDAN in his attack on the National Army. His strength has been given in three official reports, as follows: First report, 8,000; second, 12,000; third, 15,000. Thus we are somewhat at a loss as to what men JORDAN really has in the field; probably 7,000 would be nearest the mark; if a greater number it would show the whole Province to be in his favor, which is here denied. Since this battle nothing has been done on either side, though the gallant manner in which the rebels three times charged up to the cannon's mouth shows them to be by no means deficient in bravery, else they could never have sustained a battle for three hours. "Official reports" state that his officers and men are daily deserting, but after the specimen given of these reports, much reliance cannot be placed upon them.

THE SIEGE OF MONTEVIDEO.

APARICIO and MEDINA have completely invested Montevideo with a force of about seven thousand men: the besieged cannot have more than four thousand, but as the city is well defended by earthworks, the dread of all Guacho soldiers, who can only fight in open camp, the results are doubtful. The wires have been cut for a week; thus communication is very imperfect between this and Montevideo, and all our news comes up by river steamers. Gen. CARABALLO, in command of the national forces north of Rio Negro was nearly murdered, last week, by his son. He received three severe dagger-thrusts in the chest, and he is but slowly recovering. SUAREZ is supposed to be "somewhere" between CARABELLO and APARICIO, but, though his forces number 5,000 or 6,000, he seems unable to raise the siege of Montevideo. In the meantime martial law is proclaimed, the State of Montevideo being purely military. The Oriental Government has managed to effect a loan with LANUS & Co., of this City, for $2,500,000 at 70, interest 15 per cent. per annum. Therefore, the war may linger on for months. The late Italian disturbance at Asuncion has passed off quietly, the affair having been explained and arranged in a satisfactory manner by the Italian Minister, who went up on a special mission to the Paraguayan Government.

NEW AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the 17th inst. the foundation stone of a new church, belonging to the American Episcopal Methodist body, was laid in due form. The site is well chosen, being between Esmeralda and Maipu streets, facing Corrientes-street. The structure will cost about $30,000, gold. Drs. VAULA and J. C. GOMEZ, two of the leading Argentine politicians, made appropriate addresses, as did also the United States Minister and Consul. The building, when completed, will be an ornament to the city. Its estimated cost is $60,000. It will comprise an audience-room to seat 400, a school-room, and class-rooms, with the minister's house on the upper story. The project was conceived three or four years ago by the late minister in charge, Rev. Dr. GOODFELLOW, who, however, left before the building could be commenced.

BUENOS AYRES' WATER SUPPLY.

A most satisfactory report has been given by the Water Supply Company of this city; the Company was started only two years back, and now supplies over 800,000 gallons daily; being about to enlarge its works, since the increasing demand requires larger tanks, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Gold has been discovered in the Straits of Magellan, on Argentine territory. It is of a very fine quality, to judge from several small nuggets which have been brought to Buenos Ayres. Its value remains to be proved....An extension of the Central Argentine Railroad is to be made from Villa Maria to Rio Cuarto, a distance of eighty miles, at a cost of about $16,000 per mile. Though branching from the Central, it is an independent line, being under Government direction....Large shipments of sheep-skins are being made to New-York. Six or seven vessels have left, and several more are loading to be dispatched in a few days; also two large steamers. Thus the imports will probably be large before this year closes and the new tariff operates.... Commercial news offers no change. Several lots of new wool have come in, fetching ordinary prices, but it is probable that most of this year's clip will be stored at the estancias until the European war is settled. PICKYUNE.

#### Indictments Against Cuban Filibusters.

Considerable excitement was caused at the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on the entrance of the Grand Jury with three or four important indictments, which were presented to Judge WOODRUFF. It was reported that the indictments were found against persons engaged in fitting out an expedition to Cuba, but the Government officials preserved the closest silence in regard to the accused parties, or the nature of their offense. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of the indicted persons, and Deputy Marshals KENNEDY and ROBINSON were detailed to find the offenders. They scoured the City, last evening, in company with the private detective known as the "Spanish spy," but they were unable to apprehend the accused.

#### Bold Assault and Highway Robbery.

On Sunday night, while GEORGE THAYES was standing at his own door, corner of Sixty-first-street and First-avenue, he was attacked by PATRICK MARION, knocked down and robbed of his watch and chain, of the value of $150. SAMUEL BAILEY, of No. 333 East Sixty-first-street, happened to see the assault and rushed to Mr. THAYES' rescue. MARION, however, was prepared for him, and as soon as he came forward he struck him on the head with a heavy club, felling him to the ground. Officer KELLY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, then came along, and, on learning the circumstances of the affair, attempted to secure MARION. The ruffian gave a most desperate resistance, but was finally overpowered and secured by the officer, who conveyed him to the Station-house. MARION was yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, and was committed by Justice COULTER to answer in default of bail.

#### The Camden Riots.

It is stated that Drs. CULLEN and WHITE, of Camden, examined the body of THEOPHILUS WHITE, the negro who received his death-wound in the Camden election riots, and pronounce the case not one of murder, but of abscess of the brain. It must be remembered that WHITE died ten days after the riot, suffering, in the meantime, from the wounds upon his head; also, that Drs. CULLEN and WHITE are not colored men. The United States District Court meets in Trenton to-day to hear the report of the Special Grand Jury who were appointed to investigate the riots.

#### Projected Strike of the Shoe-Makers.

At a meeting of the Crispin Association, held last evening at the Tenth Ward Hotel, and at which 135 delegates, representing some forty shops, attended, it was resolved to have the hands employed in the establishments of Messrs. BURT, MORRIS and BARROW go on strike, today, in the event of the proprietors failing to comply with demands of the Association. The utmost unanimity characterized the meeting, and delegates expressed a firm determination to resist, by every means in their power, the contemplated reduction of wages.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

### Operations of the Government During the Year.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

### Another Appeal for the Speedy Annexation of San Domingo.

### The Alabama Claims; England Must Move First.

### The British Provinces and the Fisheries.

### A Bold Policy to be at Once Inaugurated.

### The Attitude of the Administration on the Question of Revenue Reform.

### Reduced Taxation and Reform in the Civil Service Advocated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.

The following is the Message of the President:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the election franchise has, by violence and intimidation, been denied to citizens, in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed.

RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACE.

The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representations in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without a representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then let us hope will be completed the work of reconstruction, with an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion. There is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation did after so protracted and devastating a war.

THE EUROPEAN WAR—AMERICAN PROTECTION.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse, and Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Columbia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay and Venezuela in Paris. The charge was an onerous one—requiring constant and severe labor, as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of the Government, and, as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the Government of North Germany.

THE REPUBLIC IN FRANCE.

As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it and tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic tradition of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attracting the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France.

GOOD OFFICES IN BEHALF OF PEACE.

We were asked by the new Government to use our good offices jointly with those of European Powers in the interests of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with European Powers. I ascertained informally and unofficially that the Government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any Powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined, on the part of this Government, to take a step which would only result in injury to our true interests without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken.

THE NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION.

I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both the belligerents, a proclamation, defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within their territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. This proclamation was followed by others as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people, thus acquainted, in advance, of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

AMERICANS IN CUBA—DEMAND OF SPAIN.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest, the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, and of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo of them, their properties, and sequestration of their revenues by Executive warrant. Such proceedings, so far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish Government. From April, 1869, to June last, the Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn "in view," as it was said, "of the favorable situation in which the Island of Cuba then was," which, however, did not lead to revocation or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the Executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaints at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened, and still pending there, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States, with full jurisdiction over all such

claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material fact, and thus complete equity would be done. A case which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain has already been disposed of in this way. The claim of the *Col. Lloyd Aspinwall*, for the illegal seizure and detention of that vessel, was referred to arbitration, by mutual consent, and has resulted in an award to the United States, for the owners of the same, of $19,702 50, in gold. Another and long-pending claim of like nature, that of the whale-ship *Canada*, has been disposed of by friendly arbitration, during the present year. It was referred, by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States, to the decision of Sir EDWARD THORNTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two Governments, and awarded to the United States the sum of $100,740 09 in gold, which has since been paid by the Imperial Government. These recent examples show that the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress and invite its action on the subject.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The long-deferred Peace Conference between Spain and the allied South American Republics, has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the Executive Department of the Government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied Republics. Hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a Conference was arranged and was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Equador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia, the Conference was adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary from that Republic could be secured, or other measures could be adopted toward compassing its objects. The allied and other Republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a near proof of our sincere interest in their welfare—of our desire to see them blessed with good Governments, capable of maintaining order, and of preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is not probably far distant when in the natural course of events the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish-American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the preeminence and all the advantages which Mr. MONROE, Mr. ADAMS, and Mr. CLAY contemplated when they proposed to join in the Congress of Panama.

THE SAN DOMINGO ANNEXATION SCHEME.

During the last session of Congress, a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of this country, commercially and materially, demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the Island of San Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations. In the Bay of Samana, a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary, without receiving corresponding benefits, and then will be seen the folly of rejecting so great a prize. The Government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak Power, numbering probably less than 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest localities under the sun, capable of supporting a population of ten million of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable, because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea, and the Isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India Islands. Its possession by the United States will, in a few years, build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far toward restoring to us our lost merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume greatly and do not produce; thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from again possessing herself of a rendezvous upon our coast. It will protect our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and to the Bahamas and Antilles. Twice we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by from Georgia to the West coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a staple government under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to 10,000 laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery, as a measure of self-preservation to retain their islands. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of the North, its farms and manufactories. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools and machinery will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantage in order to compete in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, tropical fruits, &c. This will open to us a wider market for our products. The production of our own supplies of these articles will cut off more than $100,000,000 of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports. With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest of bonds held by foreigners, and money shipments by our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adherence to the Monroe doctrine—is a measure of national protection. It is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from West to East by way of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to build up our merchant marine. It is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories; it is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba and end an exterminatory conflict; it is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing the people; it is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every-day life at cheaper rates than ever before; and it is, in fine, a rapid stride toward that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to assume among nations. In view of the importance of this question, I earnestly urge upon Congress early action expressive of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such Commission. The question may then be determined by the action of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages—I might almost say calamities—to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican Government in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious consideration proper measures for countervailing the policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage your earnest attention.

EXTRADITION TREATIES.

It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against immunity to those who may have committed high crimes within their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American Republics, and others are in progress.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

The sense of Congress is desired as early as may be convenient, upon the proceedings of the Commission on Claims against Venezuela, as communicated in my Messages of March 4, 1869, March 1, 1870, and March 31, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that Government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE.

The massacre of French and Russian residents at Tien-Tsin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to be premeditated, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity of the local authorities with the mob. The Government at Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfill the treaty obligations, so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately the news of the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that this contest extending to Chinese waters would neutralize the Christian influence and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious mass might expel all foreigners, and restore mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from the cause, I invited France and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by act of the commanders, and to act together for the future protection in China of the lives and properties of Americans and Europeans.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Since the adjournment of Congress the ratifications of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed Courts for the suppression of the slave trade have been unchanged. It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets.

THE NATURALIZATION CONVENTION WITH ENGLAND.

The ratifications of the Naturalization Convention between Great Britain and the United States have also been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long-standing dispute between the two Governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States.

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY LINE.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that the commonly-received boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions at that place is about 4,700 feet south of the true position of the forty-ninth parallel, and that the line, when run on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British Government, I was requested to consent, and did consent, that British occupation of the fort of Hudson's Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two Governments, and I submit herewith estimates of expense of such a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend an appropriation for that purpose. The land boundary has already been fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now be in like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain growing out of the course adopted by that Government during the rebellion. The Cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that Her Majesty's Government was guilty of negligence, or did, or permitted any act during the war for which the United States has just cause of complaint. I therefore recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of the claims on notice to the representative of Her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States, so that the Government shall have the ownership of the private claims, as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Britain. It cannot be necessary to add that whenever Her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the Convention of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever, in common with British subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters therein defined. In the waters not included in the limits named in the Convention, (within three miles of parts of the British coast,) it has been the custom for twenty years to give to intruding fishermen of the United States a reasonable warning of their violation of the technical rights of Great Britain. The Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share of its jurisdiction or control of these in-shore fishery grounds to the colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada; and this semi-independent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the colonial ports, their voyages broken up, and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly and vexatious treatment was designed to bear harshly upon the hardy fishermen of the United States, with a view to political effect upon this Government. The statutes of the Dominion of Canada assume a still broader, more untenable jurisdiction over the vessels of the United States. They authorize officers or persons to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada into port to search the cargo, to examine the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him a heavy pecuniary penalty if true answers are not given; and if such a vessel is found "preparing to fish" within three marine miles of any such coasts, bays, creeks or harbors, without a license, or after the expiration of the period named in the last license granted to it, they provide that the vessel, with her tackle, &c., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnations have been made under this statute. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce it, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. It has been claimed by her Majesty's officials that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British Possessions in North America, except for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages, for purchasing wood and obtaining water; that they have no right to enter at the British Custom-houses or to trade there, except for the purchase of wood and water, and that they must depart within twenty-four hours after notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded on an alleged construction of the Convention of 1818 it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by Her Majesty's Government. During the Conference which preceded the negotiation of the Convention of 1818, the British Commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of His Britannic Majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use; and also, that it should not be "lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in such fishery to have on board any foods, wares, or merchandise whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from said fishing-grounds; and any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation, may be seized, condemned and confiscated, with her cargo." This proposition, which is identical with the construction now put upon the language of the Convention, was emphatically rejected by the American Commission, and thereupon was abandoned by the British Plenipotentiaries, and the article one, as it stands in the Convention, was substituted. If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes, and not upon the Convention, this Government cannot but regard them as unfriendly, and in contravention of the spirit if not of the letter of the treaty, for the faithful execution of which the Imperial Government is alone responsible. Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly acts toward our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of the laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada; and, further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of the right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight States, with an aggregate population of about 17,600,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of 661,367 tons upon the waters which discharge into it. The foreign commerce of our ports on these waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bottoms. If the American seamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of the lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands; their vessels on Transatlantic voyages having an access to our lake ports which would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the Administration of Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Mr. CLAY unquestionably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the action of the Congress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen, that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territories of another Power. This right does not exclude the coequal right of the sovereign possessing the territory through which the river debouches into the sea to make such regulations relative to the police of the navigation as may be reasonably necessary; but those regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit of comity, and should not impose needless burdens upon the commerce which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to arrange these regulations by mutual agreement. The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Mr. CLAY was just when the population of the States bordering on the shores of the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now derives greater force and equity from the increased population, wealth, production and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier. Since Mr. CLAY advanced his argument in behalf of our right, the principle for which he contended has been frequently and by various nations recognized by law or by treaty, and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence, in 1831, the Rhine was declared free, from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro, throughout its whole extent, was made free for the subjects of both Crowns. In 1853, the Argentine Confederation, by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to the merchant vessels of all nations. In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which provided for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1858, Bolivia, by treaty, declared that it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Plata, in accordance with fixed principles of international law, as highways or channels opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1859, the Paraguay was made free by treaty, and in December, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazil to the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authority on this subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claim, says: 'It seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law, but it is equally difficult to deny—first, that in so doing, she exercises harshly an extreme and hard law; and, secondly, that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on the right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possesses both banks of the St. Lawrence, where it disembogues itself into the sea, she denies to the United States the right of navigation through about one-half of the waters of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior, and the whole of Lake Michigan, through which the river flows, are the property of the United States. The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the agricultural States of the West to the Atlantic seaboard. To the citizens of those States it secures a greater return for their labor, to the inhabitants of the sea-board it affords cheaper food, to the nation an increase in the annual surplus of wealth. It is hoped that the Government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claim to which her Canadian Provinces have urged her adherence.

OUR DEPRESSED COMMERCE.

Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session, and suggested that we will in the future have to look more to the countries south of us, and to China and Japan, for its removal. Our own representatives to all those Governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accredited. But the fact exists that the carrying trade is done almost entirely in foreign bottoms, and while this state of affairs exists, we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan, is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels. I would recommend a liberal policy toward that line of American steamers—one that will insure its success and even increased usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels, the only ones that can compete with foreign ships in the carrying trade, is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries, that without some assistance from the Government they cannot be successfully built here. Herewith will be several propositions laid before Congress, in the course of its present session, looking to a remedy for this evil, even if it should be at some cost to the National Treasury. I hope such encouragement will be given as will insure American shipping on the high seas and American ship-building at home.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The condition of the archives of the Department of State calls for the early action of Congress. The building now rented by that department is a frail structure, at an inconvenient distance from the Executive mansion, and from the other Departments. It is ill-adapted to the purpose for which it is used, has not capacity to accommodate the archives, and is not fire-proof. Its remote situation, its slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood, leave but little hope of safety for either the building or its contents in case of the accident of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress, of the historic records of the Revolution, and of the confederation of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archives since the adoption of the Constitution, and of the many other valuable records and papers left with that department when it was the principal depository of the Governmental archives. I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building for the Department of State.

CHANGE IN DEPARTMENT DUTIES.

I recommend to your reconsideration the propriety of referring to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriate to belong, all powers and duties in relation to the Territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or usage; and from the Interior Department to the War Department, the Pension Bureau, so far as it regulates the payment of soldiers' pensions. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the bureaus of the Navy Department.

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The estimates of the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year are $18,244,346 01 less than for the current one, but exceed the appropriation for the present year for the same items $8,972,127 56. In this estimate, however, is included $22,338,278 37 for public works heretofore begun under Congressional provision, and of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same works for the present fiscal year was $11,984,518 08.

GOLD VS. CURRENCY.

The average value of gold, as compared with national currency, for the whole of the year 1869, was about 134, and for seven months of 1870 the same relative value has been about 115. The approach to a specie basis is very gratifying; but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep up prices to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when, by wise and prudent legislation, Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency on a par with gold at no distant day.

TAXATION AND REVENUE REFORM.

The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than eighty million dollars per annum. By steadiness in our present course there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamp dispensed by Postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses in addition to a reduction of interest account may be relied on to make this practicable.

Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support. If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of the Government, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all expenses of the Government, and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform. Revenue reform has not been defined by any of its advocates, to my knowledge, but seems to be accepted as something which is to supply every man's wants without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform cannot be made in a day, but must be the work of national legislation and of time. As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with all duty should be removed from coffee, tea and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of collectors and assessors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but that or a tariff for revenue is necessary; such a tariff, so far as it acts as an encouragement to home products, affords employment to labor at living wages, in contrast to the pauper labor of the Old World, and also in the development of home resources.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Under the act of Congress of the 15th day of July, 1870, the army has gradually been reduced, so that on the 1st of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by that law. The War Department building is an old structure, not fire-proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various bureaus of the Department. I recommend an appropriation for a new War Department building, suited to the present and growing wants of the nation. The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred to his accompanying report.

THE NAVY.

The expenses of the navy for the whole of the last year, *i. e.*, from Dec. 1, 1869, the date of the last report, are less than $19,000,000, or about $1,000,000 less than they were the previous year. The expenses since the commencement of this fiscal year, *i. e.*, since July 1, show for the five months a decrease of over $2,400,000 from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were $28,205,671 37. Those for next year are $20,683,317, with $955,100 additional for necessary permanent improvements. These estimates are made closely, for the mere maintenance of the naval establishment as it now is, without much in the nature of permanent improvement. The appropriation made for the last and current years were evidently intended by Congress and are sufficient only to keep the navy on its present footing by the repairing and refitting of our old ships. This policy must, of course, gradually but surely destroy the navy, and it is in itself far from economical, as each year that is pursued the necessity for more repairs in ships and navy-yards becomes more imperative and more costly, and our current expenses are annually increased for the mere repair of ships, many of which must soon become unsafe and useless. I hope, during the present session of Congress, to be able to submit to it a plan by which naval vessels can be built and repairs made with great saving upon the present cost. It can hardly be wise statesmanship in a Government which represents a country with over five thousand miles of coast line, on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing forty million of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any foreign policy, either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the Eastern continent, our navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign policy.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General shows a most satisfactory working of that Department, with the adoption of the recommendation contained therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege, and the adoption of correspondence cards. A self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day, and a further deduction of the rate of postage be attained. I recommend authorization by Congress to the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through their respective Departments. At present these commissions where appointments are Presidential are issued by the State Department. The law in all the Departments of Government, except those of the Post-office and of Justice, authorizes each to issue its own commissions.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one abuse of long standing, which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employes, who do not require "the advice and consent of the Senate" to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern, not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of Departments, as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men, for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

REFORM IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Reform in the management of Indian affairs has received the special attention of the Administration from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. Indian agencies being civil offices, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms, *i. e.*, as a missionary work. The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them, and aid them as missionaries, and Christianize and civilize the Indian, and to train him in the arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now pursued will, in a few years, bring all Indians upon reservations where they will live in houses, have schoolhouses and churches, and will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for full information on this subject.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year 809,541,300 acres of public land were disposed of. Of this quantity 369,891,005 acres were taken up under the Homestead law, and 215,095,581 acres were sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrant, college or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads or for other public uses. The entries under the Homestead law during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than those during the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claim of the settler under the Homestead or Pre-emption laws, is not, however, limited to land subject to sale at private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited extent, be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to the residence and cultivation. The actual settler's preference right of purchase is even broader and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. This right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statutes. They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them is now justly considered of more importance to our well-being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection. The laws secure that object, and largely promote the general welfare. They should, therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time-honored and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new States, should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I submit as a question worthy of serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provisions of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

LAND GRANTS TO STATES AND CORPORATIONS.

In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to States in which they are situated, the lands taken under the Agricultural College acts, and for internal improvement purposes under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplementary thereto, there had been conveyed to the close of the last fiscal year by patent or other equivalent evidence of title to States and corporations 2,783,625,763 and 1-100 acres for railways, canals and wagon roads. It is estimated that there are an additional quantity of 174,735,523 acres is still due under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since in the grants to Indiana and Illinois, to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modifications in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central Railway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction. As the several sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus in many instances indemnified the Treasury for the granted land. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous impetus to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, or grant lands in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description; but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the right of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation.

PATENTS.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents; 13,622 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 11,094 extended, and 1,089 allowed but not issued by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were $13,630,429 in excess of its expenditures.

THE CENSUS.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the dispatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus, at no distant day, be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the decade which has just closed, it was so severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity, and to secure and perpetuate our free institutions.

THE PENSIONS.

During the last fiscal year the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of disbursement, was $27,780,811 11, and 1,758 bounty land warrants were issued. At its close, 198,686 names were on the pension rolls. The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to the severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of new claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims, which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriation for the employment of special agents for the investigation of frauds has been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, and our happiness and grandeur as a nation. In the interest of one a Bureau has been established in the Interior Department—the Bureau of Education—and in the interest of the other, a separate Department—that of Agriculture. I believe great general good is to flow from the operations of both of these Bureaus, if properly fostered. I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as to secure their efficiency.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of the tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit—reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest numbers; honest and fair dealings with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country; and finally, in securing a pure, untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, 1870.

# THE DEPARTMENTS.

## Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

## Reports of the Navy and the War Departments.

## Important Statements Made and Reforms Suggested.

## Statement of the Controller of the Currency.

### THE TREASURY.

**Report of Secretary Boutwell—Full Statement of the Financial Condition of the Country—Reforms Suggested.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 5, 1870.

SIR: The financial condition of the country has improved during the past year. The average rate of gold for the year 1869, as shown by weekly sales, was 32.9 per cent. premium, and for the first eleven months of the year 1870, 15.2 per cent. premium, indicating an improvement in the value of paper currency of about seventeen per cent. From the first day of July, 1869, to the 30th of June, 1870, inclusive, the public debt, as shown by the warrant account, was reduced in the sum of $101,601,916 88. From the first day of December, 1869, to the 30th day of November, 1870, inclusive, the reduction was $119,251,240 58, as shown by the monthly statements of the public debt; and the total reduction from the 1st of March, 1869, to the 1st of December, 1870, was $191,154,765 36. The consequent reduction in the interest account is at the rate of more than $10,000,000 per annum. The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were as follows: From customs, $194,538,374 44; internal revenue, $185,128,859 37; sales of public lands, $3,350,481 76; miscellaneous sources, $28,237,762 06; total, $411,255,477 63. The expenditures for the same period were: For civil and miscellaneous purposes, $69,234,017 16; War Department, $57,655,675 40; Navy Department, $21,780,229 87; Indians and pensions, $31,748,140 32; interest on public debt, $129,235,498; total, $309,653,560 75. This statement exhibits a surplus applicable to the payment of the public debt, including the amount pledged to the sinking fund by the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, of $101,601,916 88. The receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were from customs, $57,729,473 57; internal revenue, $49,147,137 92; sales of public lands, $842,437 67; miscellaneous sources, $7,382,181 59; total, $115,101,230 75. The expenditures for the same period excluding payments on account of the sinking fund, were: For civil and miscellaneous purposes, $18,207,242 49; War Department, $10,218,538 36; Navy Department, $4,815,257 58; Indians and pensions, $13,825,451 89; interest on the public debt, $39,496,150 51; total, $86,562,920 83. The estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the present year are as follows: From customs, $128,000,000; internal revenue, $98,000,000; sales of public lands, $2,000,000; miscellaneous sources, $16,000,000; total, $244,000,000. The estimated expenditures for the same period are: For civil and miscellaneous purposes, $54,000,000; War Department, $30,000,000; Navy Department, $15,000,000; Indians and pensions, $24,500,000; interest on the public debt, $80,000,000; total, $203,500,000. Showing a balance applicable to the payment of the public debt, including, however, the amount payable on account of the sinking fund, of $69,038,309 92. In estimating the expenditures for the next fiscal year I have included the sum of $24,500,000 properly chargable to the current revenue as an appropriation under the acts of Feb. 25, 1862, and July 14, 1870, relating to the sinking fund. Although the language employed in those acts is not the language commonly used in appropriation bills, it still has the force and effect of a permanent appropriation. I therefore so treat it. There will be required also the sum of $4,866,933, being the amount answering to the interest on the capital of the sinking fund, as represented upon the books of the Department. This sum I have included in the estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. Upon this basis I submit the following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year:

*Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1872.*

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|---|---|
| Receipts from customs | $175,000,000 |
| From internal revenue | 126,418,000 |
| From sales of public lands | 3,000,000 |
| From miscellaneous sources | 16,000,000 |
| Total | $320,418,000 |
| *Expenditures.* | |
| Legislative establishment | $3,263,966 34 |
| Executive establishment | 17,238,165 50 |
| Judicial establishment | 2,348,750 00 |
| Military establishment | 28,488,194 00 |
| Naval establishment | 20,045,417 77 |
| Indian Affairs | 5,021,569 03 |
| Pensions | 30,000,000 00 |
| Public works | 22,338,278 37 |
| Postal service | 41,694,383 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 14,305,428 60 |
| Permanent appropriations | 132,528,234 00 |
| Sinking fund | 24,500,000 00 |
| Interest upon capital of sinking fund | 4,866,933 00 |
| Total | $309,639,319 61 |

REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

According to this estimate there will be a surplus applicable to the payment of the principal of the public debt, in addition to the payments made on that account through the sinking fund of $10,778,680 39. An analysis of expenditures develops facts tending to sustain the opinion that the balance will be considerably larger than appeared from the foregoing estimates. The sum of $22,338,278 37 is the estimate for public works. The appropriations for these objects for the present year are less than $12,000,000, and it is reasonable to presume that the appropriations for the next year will not much exceed that amount. It is believed, also, that the estimates made by the several departments for the different branches of the public service are for the maximum amounts which will be required under any circumstances. If such is the case, there will remain on the 30th of June, 1872, unexpended balances to be covered into the Treasury. It may, therefore, be reasonably anticipated, that the total reduction of the public debt during the next fiscal year, including payments on account of the sinking fund will be about $50,000,000. It is a noticable fact that the estimated expenditures for the next fiscal year, including payments on account of the sinking fund and for the interest on the public debt are so nearly equal to the receipts as to justify and demand the greatest caution in dealing with the revenues and business of the country. It is apparent that a disaster, or even a serious check to business would reduce the revenues below our necessary expenditures. It is apparent, also, that the prosperous condition of the country is largely due to the revenue system inaugurated during the war, by which manufactures and the mechanic arts have been extended and established. This policy cannot now be rashly abandoned, or suddenly and radically changed without great injury to business and labor and serious consequent losses of revenue.

FUNDING THE DEBT.

The war in Europe has rendered it impracticable to refund the national debt as authorized by act approved July 14, 1870. A portion of the paper has been manufactured, and the preparation of the plates has been so far advanced that whenever a favorable opportunity arises the loan may be offered and the bonds delivered without delay. Inasmuch as the war in Europe, and the consequent demand for money, make it doubtful whether the four and the four and a half per cent. bonds will be taken, it seems to me wise to authorize the issue of $300,000,000 additional of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. The interest can be paid quarterly without inconvenience, and I, therefore, respectfully recommend that the Loan act be so modified that the payment of interest may be made quarterly instead of semi-annually. Should these recommendations be approved by Congress, it is of great importance that an act authorizing the changes be passed without delay.

CURRENCY BALANCE—NATIONAL BANKS.

Since the 1st of July the currency balance in the Treasury has been unusually, and for immediate purposes unnecessarily large. The act of July 12, 1870, authorizing an increase of national bank notes, imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of providing for the redemption of equal amounts of their present certificates. The certain, though progressive decrease in revenues, both of coin and currency, made it my duty to reserve a sum sufficient to enable the Department to comply with the law without resorting to extraordinary means. Happily, the financial condition of the country has not been unfavorably affected by the accumulations on the Treasury. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, the national banks paid in interest the sum of $6,486,172 66. It is estimated that of this sum $2,000,000 were paid to private parties. I cannot doubt that the practice of paying interest, except upon balances due from one Government to another, is a means by which large amounts of capital are diverted from the extreme portions of the country to the commercial and financial centres to the injury of business generally. The province of a bank is to lend money, and its proper duty is, by loans and discounts, to facilitate and develop business in the neighborhood of its location. As a matter of fact, under the present system, banks are agencies by which capital is gathered in and sent away to distant cities, there to be loaned on call and used for speculative purposes. Complaints are made from all parts of the country that the bills of the national banks are worn and defaced to such an extent as to be no longer fit for circulation. As many new banks are soon to be organized under the law of the last session of Congress, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made and authority given for the issue of new bills upon such paper and in such form as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Controller of the Currency, in his report for 1869, recommended the establishment of an agency in the City of New-York, under the control of the national banks for the redemption of their issue. The substance of this recommendation seems to me not only proper but necessary. The expense should be borne by the banks. Coupled with the recommendation I take this occasion to say that the banking system of the country appears to be well managed, and to answer reasonably the purposes for which it was established. It is, no doubt, true, that Treasury notes, representing an equal amount of public debt without interest, are most economical circulation for the Government; but it should be considered that the banking institutions of the country are agencies by which business is established and fostered. Upon the whole, the system of banking should be extended only for the purpose of meeting the demands of business, but when the demands are urgent, the concession should be made upon the ground that the prosperity of business is more important than the mere saving of interest arising from the circulation of Treasury notes, excluding redeposits. The amount of gold and silver deposited at the mints, and its several branches, during the last fiscal year, was $30,408,788 10; the coinage for the year was $24,636,011, and the value of gold and silver bars stamped was $8,743,852 91. I respectfully ask the attention of Congress to the bill prepared in this Department, and submitted at the last session; and to the accompanying report, relative to mints and the coinage system of the country. The bill was prepared with care, and has since been submitted to the criticisms of a large number of practical and scientific men, whose views have been published by authority of Congress. During the year, the several branch mints and assay offices have been visited and examined by Mr. KNOX and Dr. LINDERMANN. The Assay Office of Boise City, Idaho, is nearly completed and will require a small appropriation for the commencement of business. Provisions should be made for the redemption of the bronze and other tokens issued by the Government. The report of the Commissioner of Mining Statistics for the year 1869, has been printed since the close of the session in July last, and that for the year 1870 will be made during the Winter. The continuance of the war appears to be a matter of national importance. The proportion of American vessels engaged in the foreign trade has not increased, relatively during the year, although there has been an actual increase in the entries of American vessels at the ports of the United States, amounting in the aggregate to 130,000 tons. The total tonnage engaged in the foreign trade, entered at all of the ports of the United States, has increased from 5,583,000 tons in 1869 to 5,957,000 tons in 1870, but the proportion of American tonnage remains, as in 1869, at thirty-six per cent. Without undertaking to specify the means by which it is to be accomplished, I cannot overstate the importance of such legislation as will secure a revival of American commerce.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND COAST SURVEY.

The report of the Light-house Board sets forth in detail the difficulties which have arisen in that branch of the public service from the operation of the fifth section of the act of July 12, 1870, making appropriations for the Legislative and Executive expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1871. The legislation asked for by the Board seemed to me to be necessary. The report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey gives a brief but satisfactory statement of the progress made during the last surveying year.

INTERIOR PORTS OF ENTRY.

On the 1st day of October last, regulations were issued concerning the transportation of merchandise from the ports of importation to certain other ports in the United States without appraisement or liquidation of duties at the port of arrival, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal tax, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870. A copy of the regulations will be transmitted to Congress. In the nature of the cases, the regulations are stringent, but when the railway companies shall have given the bonds required, and the importing merchants of the interior cities shall have made arrangements for the importation of goods upon the basis of the act, I am satisfied that no serious difficulties will arise, either to the railroads, the merchants, or the Government. Without doubt, the act increases the opportunity for the introduction of foreign goods in the country, in violation of revenue law; but the examination which I have given to the subject, in the preparation of regulations, leads me to think that the business can be safely conducted.

CUSTOMS, RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

The appropriation for the expenses of collecting the Customs revenue under the act approved May 31, 1866, is at the rate of $4,200,000 annually, in addition to such sums as may be received from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and from storage, cartage, drayage and labor. Experience has shown that this amount is insufficient, and a deficiency appropriation will be needed at each session of Congress until the permanent appropriation is increased. I have instituted a careful supervision in the Treasury Department over this branch of expenditures, and agents are employed investigating the expenses of the Custom-houses of the country for the purpose of ascertaining whether a reduction of the number of employes and salaries is practicable. By this means some saving will be effected, but it will in the event be impossible to reduce the expenses within the appropriation. From 1858 to 1866 the permanent appropriation was at the rate of $3,600,000 per annum, in addition to the receipts before enumerated as applicable to this branch of service. From 1856 to 1860 inclusive, the total receipts from Customs were about $272,000,000, and the expenses of collection were $15,879,000, or at the rate of more than 5½ per cent. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $194,538,374 44, and the expenses $5,912,113 63, or not exceeding three and a half per cent. From 1858 to 1860 the revenue collected did not exceed an average of $50,000,000 a year, and the temptation to smuggling and fraud was much less under a low system of duties than it is at the present time. At the principal importing cities of the country it is necessary to employ a large force for the protection of the wharves and water lines within or near such cities. It is also necessary to guard against smuggling by the presence often of several officers upon and around the steamer and other vessel, importing large quantities of goods while engaged in discharging their cargoes. It is also apparent that the extensive line of coast on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico, everywhere furnishing opportunities for the introduction of goods in violation of the Revenue laws, requires the presence of a large number of skillful and trustworthy persons. The acquisition of Alaska, the establishment of interior ports of entry, the accommodation of business by railways and steamers on the northern frontier, add materially to the expense of collecting and guarding the revenue. I therefore respectfully recommend the increase of the permanent appropriation for collecting revenue from Customs to the sum of $2,600,000 for each half year from and after the 30th day of June, 1870. At several of the important ports there are two appraisers whose powers are equal. I recommend such an alteration of the law as will provide for one principal appraiser at each port, who shall be responsible for the business of the office. The Treasury Department has the care of 110 public buildings that are completed, and of seventeen more that are in the course of erection, all of which had cost, on the 30th of June last, $35,900,998 93. The appropriation for the repair and preservation of these buildings for the current year is $100,000, a sum manifestly inadequate, being less than one-third of one per cent. Unless larger annual appropriations are made, the buildings will rapidly deteriorate in value, and finally will need much larger repairs, or the erection of new ones in their stead. With the increase of population in the country, appropriations must be annually made for the erection of Post-offices, Custom-houses and other public buildings. The present mode of inaugurating these works seems to me unwise. Appropriations are often made without sufficient information upon the subject. It is true that, when a proposition is introduced into Congress for the erection of a public building, the subject is referred to the Treasury Department, and by the Secretary to the supervising architect of the Treasury, but it is also true that the supervising architect has only general information upon the subject; and in answer to a sudden call, and without time for the preparation of plans and estimates, he cannot give a safe opinion as to the necessity or the cost of the work. I respectfully recommend that hereafter, when applications are made for the construction of public buildings, the first step on the part of Congress will be to instruct the Treasury Department to make careful inquiry as to the necessity of the work, and also to prepare estimates to be laid before Congress. This being done and the work authorized, it would seem to be wise to make a single appropriation sufficient to meet the entire cost, and then hold the Department and the supervising architect responsible for the speedy completion of the building substantially upon plans duly authorized and within the estimates. I am satisfied that much waste of public money occurs, and much complaint on the part of citizens arises from the small appropriations which are made from year to year. The inevitable consequence of the policy is that the public works are injured in the process of construction, and the expenses are largely increased. The supervising architect of the Treasury states in his report that the expenditure authorized by law for the construction of the post-office in the City of New-York will be inadequate, unless the character of the work is changed from the original design. It seems to be due to the City of New-York, for general and apparent reasons, and in consideration of the fact that a most eligible site has been secured by the co-operation, and in some degree at the expense, of the City, that the building should not only be a fire-proof structure, but also of such design and workmanship as to rank among the best public buildings of the country.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

At the present time there are twenty-four steamers and ten sailing vessels attached to the revenue marine service, the number having been reduced during the year by the sale of two vessels of the latter class. At the third session of the Fortieth Congress, an appropriation of $300,000 was made for the construction of four steam revenue cutters. After proposals had been issued, and bids received which were rejected, under the impression on my part that the public interests did not require vessels of as large size as those for which proposals had been issued, I appointed a Commission, by letter, dated Dec. 16, 1869, consisting of Capt. C. T. PATTERSON, of the Coast Survey, Capt. DOUGLAS OTTINGER and Capt. J. H. MERRYMAN, of the Revenue Marine, and instructed them to consider and report upon the character of the vessels best adapted to the service. Final action in reference to the construction of the vessels authorized was delayed for the report of the Commission. That report was made on the 1st day of May, 1870. (Executive document No. 93, Senate, second session of the present Congress;) Upon the completion of the work of the Commission, proposals were again issued for the construction of the four vessels authorized by law. Satisfactory bids were received, and on the 22d of July and the 22d of August last contracts were made. The construction given by the Controller to the fifth section of "the act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenditures of the Government" for the year ending the 30th of June, 1871, rendered the appropriation unavailable, and it therefore became necessary to notify the parties to the contracts that they must be considered as null and void. One of the parties has asked to have his contract formally annulled, which has been done. I recommend a renewal of the appropriation of $300,000 for the construction of steam revenue cutters, without limitation as to the number of specification as to the size of the vessels to be built. The report of the Commission shows that thirteen of the vessels now in use are either old or not adapted to the service. The opinion entertained by me that the vessels in use are larger than the nature of the service required, is confirmed by the report of the Commission. They recommend that the number be reduced to thirty-two, and the aggregate tonnage reduced from 9,208 tons to 7,175 tons. They also state that it will be practicable upon the proposed basis to reduce the total number of officers, pilots, petty officers, and men from 1,266, the number then in service, to 1,061, and the actual expense of maintaining the system, not including appropriations for the construction of new vessels, from $1,446,496 to $943,639, making a saving of more than $500,000 a year. The report of the Commission is the result of a careful and comprehensive examination of the subject by competent men, and while it is the present purpose of the Department to act upon it, I am of the opinion that it should receive legislative sanction.

On the 9th of July, 1869, I convened a Board of Examiners, who were charged, among other things, with the examination of the officers of the Revenue Marine. The Board is composed of Capts. FAUNCE and SLICER, of the Revenue Marine, and Capt. PATTERSON, of the Coast Survey. The examination has not yet been completed, as only a small number of officers could be detailed for examination at the same time. One hundred and ten Lieutenants have been examined. Ten First Lieutenants, nine Second Lieutenants, and six Third Lieutenants were reported for removal, and have been removed. The vacancies thus created in the first and second grades were filled by promotions, and the vacancies in the lowest grade will be filled by qualified persons selected at large. The examination of the remaining officers will be continued. The condition of the marine hospitals has been improved during the past year. This result is largely due to Dr. J. S. BILLINGS, of the Surgeon-General's office, who has visited nearly all of them, and through whose advice many important changes have been made. No appointment has yet been made of a Superintendent under the act of the last session. The authority therein granted to appoint a Superintendent is desirable, although the salary does not appear to be sufficient. I however recommend such an alteration of the law as will permit the President to detail a surgeon of the army or navy to perform the duty of Superintendent without any addition to his pay other than his necessary traveling expenses. With such authority, the Department could have the benefit of the services of Dr. BILLINGS, or some other competent surgeon with less expense than would be involved in a regular appointment, even with the present salary. Five of the principal ports of the country—New-York, New-Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Philadelphia—are without hospital accommodations, and provision is made for the patients by contract with hospital or private parties. The War Department is in possession of a very desirable hospital at New-Orleans, known as the Sedgwick Hospital, and I earnestly recommend the passage of an act by which the building may be transferred to the Treasury Department for a marine hospital, and an appropriation made for the purchase of the land on which it stands. At the last session, the attention of Congress was called to the subject of transferring David's Island, at New-York, from the War Department to the Treasury Department, for the establishment of a marine hospital. This recommendation is now respectfully renewed.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

In compliance with the act of July 1, 1870, in reference to the seal fisheries, proposals were issued, and bids received, for the exclusive right to the fisheries for the term of twenty years. The phraseology employed in the act warranted the interpretation that the contract should be awarded to the Alaska Commercial Company if their proposition was as favorable to the Government as that of any other party, and upon that basis the contract was awarded to that Company. A copy of the contract and of the papers connected therewith, will be transmitted to Congress. About 86,000 seal-skins have arrived at San Francisco, as the product of the year 1869, on which the owners have paid $1 each, as required by the sixth section of said act.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress, to the inadequacy and inequality of the salaries of the officers in the Treasury Department, as fixed by law. The offices recently established are supported by proper salaries, but the salaries attached to many of those created at the organization of the Government are insufficient. As a temporary means of alleviating the admitted evil, Congress has from time to time, and for many years, annually made appropriations, to be used at the discretion of the Secretary, for additions to salaries of officers in the Department. In the nature of the case, this is a disagreeable duty for the Secretary to perform, is usually unsatisfactory to the parties interested, and the result has not the sanction and support incident to a system of specified salaries established by law. At the present time the sum of $21,500 is distributed by the Secretary in his discretion. After a careful examination of the subject, I find that an additional appropriation, not exceeding $16,000 a year, will be sufficient to provide adequate salaries for the officers of the Treasury Department. The act of 1853, in regard to the examination of clerks, has been observed by the Department, and with beneficial results. It is worthy of consideration, however, whether it would not be wise to provide by law for an examining board, the majority of whose members should not be officers of the Department to which the clerk is to be assigned, in case of appointment and approval. This system should also be extended to the principal Custom-houses and revenue offices of the country.

By such an arrangement a definite security would be taken for the character and qualifications of clerks, as far as they can be ascertained or tested without actual service in the discharge of duty. It is well understood, however, that no examination can furnish security that the person examined will prove satisfactory upon trial, and there should always be a speedy and easy method of removing such persons from office. I do not, therefore, accept the idea that the tenure of office by the clerks and employes in the Department should be changed. Indeed, I believe that the present tenure of office furnishes the best security which the people of the country can have that the business of the Government will be efficiently and properly performed. The work of the Treasury Department does not differ essentially from the business done in the banking-houses and merchants' counting-rooms, and there is no reason why the tenure of office should be permanent in one case that does not apply with equal force in the others. It does happen practically that there are in the Treasury Department, and in every bureau and office of it, men who have been connected with the service for several years, and who possess all the knowledge derived from experience and tradition that is essential to the

performance of their duties. Excluding the employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the messengers and laborers, there were 2,143 officers and clerks connected with the Treasury Department at Washington on the first day of November, 1870, and of these 1,489 were in office on the fourth day of March 1869, leaving 654 as the total number of appointments made since that time. Previous to the war the business of the Department was so small that on the first of March 1861, only 433 persons were employed, and of these fifty-seven are now in the service. One has been in office over fifty years, two others over forty years, one over thirty-five years, seven over thirty years, one over twenty-five years, ten over twenty years, fourteen over fifteen years, and twelve over ten years. These statements show that the changes in the Departments are not so numerous as to deprive the service of the knowledge derived from experience. On the other hand, the introduction of new men secures additional energy and efficiency. Two errors prevail in the community in connection with the subject. One is, that under a republican government every man has a right to an office. This is in no sense true. The only right is that of the people to elect and to have appointed to office persons best qualified to perform the work. The other error is that offices in the Treasury Department are prizes, which the young men of the country may wisely seek. Speaking generally, it is a misfortune to a young man who possesses even ordinary capacity for business or labor to remain permanently in the public offices of this city. It is, however, true that many of the most valuable clerks in the Treasury are young men who are pursuing professional studies, or who, having completed the course, remain from one to four years in the Department, with the purpose, by industry and economy, of securing a small amount of money with which to commence active life elsewhere. A system of life tenure would exclude all these men from the service, unless they chose to accept it as a permanent pursuit, which in the main would be an injury to them and to the country. I am also fully convinced that any more permanent tenure of office would materially impair the efficiency of the revenue system. There are many thousand men employed in the Customs and internal revenue service, and however careful the preliminary examination might be, the evils which now impair the efficiency would undoubtedly exist. No system of examination could exclude all those who are dishonest, or who, under the pressure of necessity or the offer of sudden wealth, might yield to temptation. It often happens—and it would happen under any system—that men are found who are honest, temperate, and apparently capable, and yet lack the energy or the courage essential to the enforcement of the Revenue laws, a duty which often requires sagacity and a kind of intelligence too subtle for discovery through formal questions. Men who are thus unqualified should be removed from office, and this without an investigation, which, indeed, might furnish nothing tangible in justification of the act. So, too, in Custom-houses or collection districts, a branch of the service will fail to meet just expectations, although no dishonesty may be traceable to any person connected with the office. In such cases the interests of the Government demand a change, and a change must be made without a hearing of the parties concerned. I may be warranted in saying, in this connection, that the evil of office-seeking, although great, is probably exaggerated in the public mind. It is true that there are more applications for appointments to office in the Department than can be met, but the number of applicants who are well qualified who could pass any proper examination is not usually very large.

Outside of the Department, and in the several States and Districts of the country, the number of applicants for local services does not often exceed three or four to each office, and occasionally there are not more than two who are really so presented as to be considered in connection with the appointment.

In justification of the present tenure, and as a proper recognition of the services of the officers and clerks employed in this Department, I express the opinion that the business, upon the whole, is not only done in a satisfactory manner, but that it will compare in accuracy and efficiency with the business of the country generally, which is carried on by corporations or individuals.

#### TAXATION, REVENUE, AND THE DEBT.

In my annual report of December last, I advised the continuance of the existing system of taxation as an essential condition to the success of the proposed loan—the circumstance that war was declared between France and Prussia, simultaneously with the passage of the Loan bill, put it out of the power of the Department to make the negotiation, as had been expected. The large revenues, however, of the Government continuing without material abatement until the present time, improved the credit of the country, enabled the Treasury Department, by weekly purchases, to reduce the amount of surplus bonds offered for sale, and contributed to depreciate the market value of gold.

I also expressed the opinion that the settled policy of the country should contemplate a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, pay the interest on the public debt, and from twenty-five to fifty million dollars of the principal annually. The reduction of the public debt, since the 30th day of June last, has been so great as to render it certain that the total reduction for the present fiscal year will exceed $60,000,000. The natural increase of the business of the country during the next eighteen months is likely to be such as to show a surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, of about $40,000,000. The principal of the public debt on the last day of November, 1870, not deducting money on hand, was $2,418,673,044 43. Of this amount, $395,26[illegible],237 08 was represented by United States notes and fractional currency, not bearing interest. The banks of the country, acting without the authority of existing laws, will require about $393,000,000 of bonds to be placed on deposit as security for their circulation. Should the present system of furnishing a paper circulation for the country, partly by the Treasury and partly by the national banks, be continued, or the entire circulation be furnished by the Treasury, or by the banks, the credit of the United States will be the security for the redemption of the notes. From this view of the policy of the country it follows that about $800,000,000 of the public debt will remain unpaid, existing either in the form of Treasury notes in circulation without interest, or in bonds owned by the banks and held as security for the redemption of their notes; and that only about $1,600,000,000 of the principal of the debt is subject to payment. The financial prospect, although highly favorable, is not such as to warrant important changes in the revenue system at the present session of Congress; but should the result, during the coming year, meet my expectations, it will be possible, at the December session of the Forty-second Congress, to make a very material reduction in the revenues without impairing the ability of the Government to make satisfactory payments of the public debt.

The reduction already made has been advantageous to the country, not only in the particulars indicated, but in other respects hardly less important. There is much evidence tending to show that no other event, since the conclusion of the war, has contributed so much to the diffusion of republican opinion in Europe. The spread of these opinions stimulates emigration from Europe, and at the same time prepares the way for the establishment of free institutions on that continent, nor can there be any doubt that a policy accepting the debt as permanent would retard emigration from Europe, especially of the reading and reflecting classes. Whatever arguments may be adduced, or whatever theories may be advanced, the fact must ever remain that a public debt is a public evil.

It is especially burdensome to the laboring classes, and it is therefore in their interest to provide for the constant reduction of the existing national debt. This policy will not prevent such changes in the revenue system from time to time as will equalize the inevitable burdens of our present condition, and within a comparatively short period the taxes may be removed from many articles of prime necessity.

It is the occasion of satisfaction that no other nation ever passed through a great war with so slight a shock to industry and business. Specific information and general intelligence from various parts of the United States show that all classes, and especially the laboring classes, are in the enjoyment of more than average prosperity, whether tested by the experience of this country or by the present condition of other nations. No reason can be found, however, in the favorable condition of public and private affairs for neglecting any proper means for equalizing and diminishing the burden of taxation, but it does justify the statement that the nation can make provision for the public debt in the manner recommended, without embarrassing its industry or retarding its progress.

[Signed.] GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

### Abstract of the Report of Hiland R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency.

Since my last annual report, thirty-seven national banks have been organized, making the total number organized up to date 1,731. Of this number, five banks were organized by the surrender of circulating notes for that purpose by existing national banks, and did not increase the aggregate of bank circulation.

#### NEW BANKS.

Thirty-one banks have been organized under the act approved July 12, 1870, providing for the issue of $54,000,000 of additional national bank circulation. The aggregate capital of the new banks is $3,239,000, giving an average to each bank of about $104,500, and distributed among the several States as follows:

| | Capital. | | Capital. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois, 7 banks... | $863,000 | Kansas, 1 bank.... | $50,000 |
| Michigan, 4 banks. | 300,000 | Kentucky, 4 banks. | 850,000 |
| Wisconsin, 3 banks. | 150,000 | Tennessee, 4 banks. | 301,000 |
| Iowa, 2 banks...... | 150,000 | Virginia, 2 banks.. | 225,000 |
| Missouri, 3 banks.. | 250,000 | Georgia, 1 bank.... | 100,000 |

There are now on file 250 applications for banks. The amount of capital required to supply them all would be $27,000,000. Probably, if all these applications should be granted, not more than half of them would be carried through to a complete organization. The amount of capital in the Western and Southern States, not permanently invested or actively employed in business of various kinds cannot be very large, and the impression that many millions of cash capital were awaiting the opportunity of investment in national banking institutions has not been fully sustained. The provision made by the late act is undoubtedly ample for the supply of those States which have less than their proportion, and would probably suffice to supply all reasonable demands, even if not restricted in its distribution. The propriety of providing for the removal of such restrictions after the expiration of one year from the date of the passage of the act is respectfully suggested.

#### GOLD BANKS.

Under the provisions of sections 3, 4 and 5 of the act approved July 12, 1870, authorizing the establishment of national banks for the issue of circulating notes redeemable in specie, but one bank has yet been established, the Kidder National Gold Bank, of Boston, Mass., with a capital of $300,000. Information has been received that several other institutions of this character are in process of organization, or in contemplation, two or three of which are in California. It is still supposed that one or more gold banks might be established and successfully carried out in each of the Atlantic seaboard cities where a considerable foreign trade is carried on. If all the business of this kind in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore could be concentrated in one or two banking institutions in each, its extent would undoubtedly warrant the employment of a very respectable amount for its exclusive accommodation.

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Under the operation of the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, "to require national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes," twenty banks, which had been nominally in liquidation for various periods of time, have deposited in the Treasury of the United States legal-tender notes for the redemption of their outstanding circulation, and taken up the bonds pledged as security therefor. The amount of such deposits since my last report is $2,401,910, and the amount of bonds, at their par value, thereby released is $2,756,000. All banks in liquidation, except those in process of consolidation with other banks, have now retired their circulation.

#### WORN OUT CURRENCY AND COUNTERFEITS.

Since the organization of this Bureau to the 1st day of October, 1870, circulating notes more or less worn and mutilated have been returned by the banks, to be burned to the amount of $30,597,518. Of this sum, $17,048,119, or more than one-half the total amount, were returned during the last year. The rapidity with which the national bank notes are becoming unfit for circulation is constantly increasing, requiring a constantly increasing force of clerks to attend properly and promptly to the assorting, counting, registration and final burning of the notes. To protect the public from the impositions of counterfeiters it is recommended that every national bank be required, through its officers, to stamp the word "counterfeit" upon every false, forged, or counterfeit national bank note that may be recognized as such on presentation at the bank.

#### CRIPPLED BANKS.

When the capital of a bank becomes seriously impaired by losses or otherwise, it would be desirable for the Controller of the Currency to be clothed with sufficient power to require the bank to be wound up, or to have its capital made good, within a reasonable time. As the law stands, he can only prohibit the bank from declaring any dividends so long as the capital of the bank remains impaired, but the resources of a bank may be crippled and its usefulness destroyed beyond hope of repair, and yet it may continue to live a sickly existence for years. In such cases the bank should be required to make up the losses by an assessment on its stockholders, or to go into liquidation and be closed.

#### BANK PROFITS LAST YEAR.

The operations of the national banks throughout the country during the last year have been characterized by prudence and exemption from disaster to an unusual extent. The profits have not been so large as in former years, owing to various causes, among which may be noted the decline in the premium on gold, a reduction in the amount of transactions in Government bonds and consequent falling off in commissions, and the fact that, owing to the general shrinkage in values which has taken place, the banks generally have realized their losses, and have charged off the bulk of their bad debts. The result, however, may be regarded as, upon the whole, satisfactory. Very thorough and rigid investigation has been made by skilled accountants, commissioned as examiners, into the mode of doing business, character of the management, and the value and condition of the assets of the banks during the year, and it has been ascertained that the bills and notes discounted are, to a remarkable extent, based upon bona fide transactions, while the accommodation loans are uniformly safe and well secured. The reserves required by law to be held, to secure the payment of circulation and deposits, are, as a rule, kept on hand, and the general average of such reserves is ordinarily considerably above the amount required.

#### LOANS, INTEREST AND TAXES.

The limitation of loans to one tenth of the paid in capital, a most wholesome restriction, is, in a large majority of the banks, carefully observed, and the loans are almost uniformly well distributed. In very few instances are the directors allowed to monopolize to any considerable extent the facilities offered. Complaint is made from time to time, and from various localities, that borrowers are compelled to pay more than the legal rate of interest for money and doubtless the complaint is well founded. In nine cases out of ten the evil complained of is caused by the high rate of taxation imposed by State authority. Formerly, when the bank circulation was issued and the business of the country was transacted by institutions incorporated by State Legislatures, capital invested in banks was practically exempted from taxation, in return for which immunity the banks were required to lend money at certain specified rates of interest, while very frequently individuals were allowed by law to lend money, by special contract, at much higher rates. The rates established for banks, under the conditions referred to, still continue, and are sought to be enforced, but the immunities which enabled them to observe these rates have been taken away. The privilege of issuing circulating notes is no more valuable as a franchise, under Federal authority, than it always has been under State authority. The profits derived from it are commonly over-estimated. A fair estimate of the average percentage of profit on circulation will not much exceed five per cent., and this is just about the average rate of taxation paid by national banks; so that the profits derived from the business of banking depend mainly upon the amount of deposits, which after all constitute the true basis of banking. In view of all the facts, it seems desirable that the old relation between the rate of interest and the rate of taxation, established and observed by nearly all the States in which banks of issue were authorized, should not be entirely ignored with regard to national banks, and inasmuch as the power of the States over the national banks, in these two important particulars, is exercised only with the consent of the General Government, it would be a wise precaution for Congress to fix such limitations as would prevent unwise, unfriendly or otherwise damaging legislation.

#### INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Allusion has been made in former reports to the custom of paying interest on deposits by national banks. The practice existed long before any national banks had an existence, and they only continue to do what their predecessors did before them, and what bankers everywhere consider themselves compelled to do. Ordinarily, judging of banks as of individuals, the one most in need of money offers the greatest inducements to depositors. In theory the custom is dangerous; in practice it is not always safe, but, nevertheless, it is so thoroughly intrenched in its position by long observance, that any sweeping enactment prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits by national banks would be evaded in some way, or the banks would lose their deposits. There are scores of banks and bankers, not subject to the control of Congress, who would rejoice over such a prohibition as over the discomfiture of an enemy; yet there is one point that should be guarded. The reserves of the whole country are held to a large extent in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and other large cities. These reserves should be placed under such restrictions as would obviate all necessity for their use by the depository bank. If the institutions owning these reserves cannot afford to allow them to remain unemployed, so that they may be in reality what they are in name, relief should be afforded in some other way. There may be prosperous and easy times for years; but there may come a day when the ability of a single bank in New-York City to pay the deposits of its country bank correspondents—their reserves—will depend the safety of the whole country. The banks of New-York City have paid as interest on deposits, during the year ending with the 30th of September, the sum of $2,546,639 10; the Boston banks, $588,272 58; the Philadelphia banks, $119,001 47; while the aggregate sum paid by all the banks that allow interest on deposits is $6,486,172 66. These large sums indicate the wide prevalence of the practice under consideration, and the difficulty that would be experienced in any attempt to effect its entire abrogation. If by any means, however, the moneys held in the large cities, constituting the reserves of the country banks can be exempt from the operation of this custom, the main point, and the one in which, above all others, the entire public is interested, will be gained. The further consideration of this subject is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

#### REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

The necessity for some arrangement by which the notes of national banks may be assorted and returned to the several banks of issue for redemption is becoming more and more apparent, as the difficulty of dealing with the worn and mutilated notes now in circulation is experienced. The arguments contained in former reports, in favor of a general redeeming agency in the City of New-York, will not be repeated or extended on the present occasion. The conviction is expressed, however, that if the banks were authorized to establish an institution of their own for that purpose, owned, controlled, and managed in their interest, they would find it greatly to their profit to do so. Such an institution would also serve as the custodian of the reserves kept in New-York, thereby exempting them from the risks incident to funds deposited in the ordinary way and drawing interest, and would, perhaps, obviate the necessity of specific legislation upon the subject of the payment of interest on deposits; while the benefit to the whole country, arising from a fiscal agency so truly national in its character, regulating the currency, the exchanges, and the banking interests of the country, beyond the control of any ring or clique—because managed by all for the benefit of all—would be of the most substantial and enduring kind.

## THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

### Report of Secretary Robeson—Our Present Naval Force and Imperative Need of Its Extension—The Canal Surveys—Encouragement of Iron Ship-Building.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1870.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the Navy Department, and the naval service, for the last year:

#### STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

At the date of my last report, the navy of the United States consisted of 188 ships of all classes, calculated to carry, when in commission, 1,322 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Since that time four small gun-boats—the *Seminole* and the *Clinton* (tug) at home, and the *Maumee* and the *Unadilla* in the East—have been condemned as unseaworthy and sold. The tug *Rescue* was also sold under an act of Congress, to the Government of Liberia, through the agency of the President of that Republic, who visited this country with authority to carry out the requirements of the law. On the 3d of January last, the tug *Maria* was run into and sunk on Long Island Sound, with a loss of four men, and on the night of the 24th of the same month the steam sloop *Oneida*, cut down by the English passenger steamer *Bombay*, sunk in the Bay of Jeddo, with the loss of most of her officers and crew. Thus reduced, the navy consists at this time of 181 vessels, calculated to carry 1,309 guns. Of these fifty-two are of the iron-clad or monitor class; of the remainder thirty are sailing vessels without any steam power, and the balance steamers or sailing vessels with auxiliary steam power. Of these forty-five vessels, including store and hospital ships, mounting 465 guns, are attached to the several fleets, and four others, mounting seven guns, are in commission for special service. These, with six receiving ships at the various stations, and the tugs and small vessels on duty at the navy-yards and stations, make the naval force now in commission. Ten others, mounting 143 guns, are ready for sea, and will join the several fleets as soon as they receive their complement of men. These, however, cannot be enlisted till the ships which are returning to this country shall have discharged their crews. Of the remainder, whose names are borne on the register, thirteen are on the stocks in various stages of forwardness, fifteen are under repair at the various yards, and the balance are laid up in ordinary, or as unfit for service or repair.

#### THE NAVY SHOULD BE AT ONCE STRENGTHENED.

During the period which has passed since my last report the United States of America have been at peace with all nations, and the duties of her navy have been nowhere those of active hostility. But the attitude of this branch of the public service must always be in some degree warlike, since it represents abroad the military power of the Government, and, displaying everywhere the flag of the country, is expected to protect the rights which that represents from the attacks of barbaric ignorance and the encroachments of civilized power. Our people, peaceful, prosperous and secure at home, and representing peculiarly the civilization of humanity and peace, are slow to realize the trials to which their governmental, commercial and religious representatives, scattered throughout the world, are so often subjected, and the sudden and sometimes appalling dangers which threaten so frequently their personal safety and our national honor. But those who are charged with the duty of anticipating, as far as may be, such dangers, and of guarding against them, are ever oppressed by their presence, and by the want of adequate power at command for protection or redress. Almost every foreign mail during the past year has brought, through the appropriate channels, to the Navy Department, from our citizens and representatives in every quarter of the globe, requests, which are sometimes appeals, for that assurance of safety and protection abroad which is only afforded by the presence of an armed vessel of the Government. On our own continent, war in the West Indies and complications on the fishing banks have called simultaneously for the presence of our cruisers at both extremities of the North Atlantic station. From the isolated groups of the Pacific, and from every struggling Government of the South, we are called upon to protect the persons and property of our citizens. Everywhere on the shores of civilized Europe, from the Baltic to the Bosphorus, the security of American interests and the rights of American citizens demand at this juncture the presence of our flag; and in the half-civilized East our commerce is constantly startled by outbreaks which defy the power of even friendly Governments.

#### THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

The navigable waters of the globe, embracing an area of over 140,000,000 square miles, are divided, for the purpose of our naval operations, into five distinct cruising stations, to each of which is assigned such of our naval force as the circumstances of each may require and the means at the command of the Department permit. The limits of these stations have not been changed since the date of my last report, nor has the Department been able to increase, to any great extent, the force assigned to each of them. The North Atlantic Station, extending northward from the mouth of the Amazon and westward from the forty-third degree of longitude west of Greenwich, embraces more than 3,000 miles of our own coast line on the Atlantic and the Gulf, and includes within its limits all the West India islands and the coasts of Mexico, the Isthmus and the northern countries of South America. The force on this station is under the command of Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, who relieved Rear-Admiral C. H. POOR on the 16th of August last. It consists of the *Severn*, the *Congress*, the *Tuscarora*, the *Swatara*, the *Nantasket*, the *Yantic*, the *Kansas* and the *Nipsic*, with the tug *Pilgrim*, and the iron-clads *Dictator*, *Terror*, *Ajax* and *Saugus*, and the *Pawnee* as an hospital-ship, making in all fourteen ships, including the tug, and mounting seventy-nine guns. Of this fleet, all but four vessels—the *Tuscarora*, the *Nantasket*, the *Dictator* and the *Saugus*—have been refitted or repaired during the past year. The principal head-quarters of this fleet is at Key West, selected as the most convenient station, within six hours' sail of Havana, and in direct communication by telegraph with Washington. Of this fleet, the four monitors, with the hospital-ship and tug, cannot be considered as cruisers. The latter is stationed permanently at head-quarters, and the former, whose movements are slow and expensive, are kept ready for emergencies, and move only to points where a display of force is called for. The steamers *Nipsic* and *Kansas*, of this squadron, are at present engaged on special service connected with the surveys of the Darien and Tehuantepec routes. During the past year the vessels of this fleet have been largely engaged in cruising among the West India Islands, especially in the neighborhood of San Domingo, to the Government of which Republic we extend our protection, under the terms of the pending treaties; and in the waters of Cuba, where a condition of civil strife demanded the constant presence of our ships for the protection of American interests. These waters embrace an area of 600,000 square miles. The Island of San Domingo itself has a coast line of over 1,100 miles, while that of Cuba exceeds 1,600 miles in extent. In these waters the force of other and distant nations far exceeded our own. The French and English fleets on that station are far larger than our own, while that of Spain is made up of twenty-five ships, including several powerful sea-going iron-clads, mounting in all 356 guns, besides thirty gun-boats, mounted, each with one heavy rifle gun.

#### THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

The South Atlantic Station, stretching from the Amazon across to Saint Paul de Loanda, and southward between the shores and beyond the capes of either continent, covers an area of vast extent and importance. The fleet assigned to this station consists at present of but four vessels, three of which are on the station and the fourth about to join it. These, under the command of Rear-Admiral LANMAN, are the *Lancaster*, (flag-ship,) the *Portsmouth*, the *Wasp* and the *Narragansett*, numbering in all forty-one guns. Of this fleet the *Narragansett* has been completely refitted during the past year.

#### THE PACIFIC STATION.

The Pacific Station extends from Behring Straits southward to Cape Horn and westward to the 170th degree west longitude, and south of the equator to the 115th degree east, including the South Pacific groups, New-Zealand, New-Guinea and Australia. The fleet on the station is divided into two squadrons, called respectively the North and South Pacific Squadrons. The North Pacific Squadron, under the immediate command of Commodore WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, consists at this time of seven ships, mounting in all eighty-eight guns, six of which are on the station and the seventh under orders to join the squadron, viz.: The *Pensacola*, the *Saranac*, the *St. Mary's*, the *Cyane*, the *Nyack* and the *Saginaw*, with the *California* about to sail. The South Pacific Squadron, now under the immediate command of Commodore DAVID MCDOUGAL, consists of five ships, mounting in all forty guns, viz.: The *Jamestown*, the *Ossipee*, the *Resaca*, the *Onward*, and the *Mohican*. The whole fleet thus consists of twelve ships, mounting in all 128 guns, and is under the general command of Rear-Admiral JOHN A. WINSLOW, who relieved Rear-Admiral TURNER on the 9th day of September last. Of this fleet all but three vessels have been refitted or repaired since the date of my last report. Our coast line on this station, including that of Alaska, is over 4,000 miles in extent, and the duties and responsibilities of this fleet are of great variety and importance. Besides a general protectorate of the persons and property of our missionaries, representatives, citizens and traders scattered on the coasts and in the seaports of South America and the Isthmus, and among the islands of the Pacific, they include a supervision of the interests of the Government and our people in the whaling and seal fisheries of the north, and of our commercial relations with the islands and with the east. In these interests long stretches of coast must be surveyed, ports of resort and harbors of refuge on the main land and in mid-ocean must be sounded and dredged, points of difficulty and of danger tested and marked out, and at vast distances, with thousands of miles between: the flag of the Republic must be displayed wherever barbarism is ignorant or cupidity unmindful of our rights and power.

#### THE EUROPEAN STATION.

The European Station, embracing all the waters of the Atlantic, and its communicating seas north of the equator, and including the whole European coast and that of North Africa, is always a station of great consequence, in view of the intimacy of our relations with the peoples and Governments of Western Europe, and the number and importance of our personal and commercial relations in that quarter of the world. In the present condition of Europe the feelings and pride of our people, as well as their interests and safety, demand that we shall be represented there by all the force available for that purpose; and the Department has endeavored to increase the fleet in that quarter as far as possible, in view of the requirements of other stations. Our European fleet is now under the command of Rear-Admiral GLISSON, who relieved Rear-Admiral RADFORD on the 10th of August last. It consists of the *Franklin*, (flag-ship,) the *Brooklyn*, the *Richmond*, the *Plymouth*, the *Shenandoah*, the *Juniata*, the *Saco* and the *Guerriere*, eight ships, mounting in all 129 guns. Of these, seven are now on the station, and the eighth, the *Guerriere*, is under sailing orders to join the fleet. Of this fleet all but the *Franklin*, the *Richmond* and the *Juniata* have been refitted and repaired during the past year.

#### THE ASIATIC STATION.

The Asiatic Station embraces all the waters of Asia and of Eastern and North-eastern Africa, and the islands of the Eastern Ocean, stretching eastward till it meets the limits of the Pacific Station extending from the west. The fleet on this station is now under command of Rear-Admiral JOHN RODGERS, who relieved Rear-Admiral ROWAN on the 20th day of August last. It consists of the *Colorado*, (flag-ship,) the *Benicia*, the *Alaska*, the *Ashuelot*, the *Monocacy*, the *Palos*, and the *Idaho*, (store-ship,) seven vessels in all, mounting eighty-eight guns. Of this fleet all but three have been prepared for sea, and have sailed from the United States since the date of my last report. The *Palos*, a small steamer of 306 tons, fitted and armed for cruising in the rivers of China, was sent to join this fleet by the route of the Suez Canal. She made the passage from Boston to Singapore in seventy-three sailing days. The history of her voyage and her passage of the canal, detailed in the Appendix, will be found of much interest. The importance of our interests on this station can hardly be over estimated, and the constant necessity for an increase of our force there oppresses the Department. The uncertain tenure by which all the interests of commerce, civilization and religion are held in the East; the ignorance which clogs and the superstitions which thwart all plain dealing with barbaric and semi-barbaric power; and the vast distances which separate the points of interest or danger—all these combine to demand an increase of force which the Department is unable to afford. The feeling of uncertainty and alarm which at this time pervades all the European settlements in China extends to our own commercial and religious representatives, and the bulk of our Asiatic fleet is now cruising in that portion of the station for the protection of any interests which may be threatened, and the display, as far as may be, of that armed force which makes the strongest appeal to Asiatic respect.

#### INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

In execution of the plan stated in my last annual report for surveying the Isthmus of Darien, with a view to ascertain by what route, if any, a ship-canal might be constructed between the two oceans, three small vessels, the *Nipsic*, *Guard* and *Nyack* were, in January, 1870, placed under the command of Commander THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, with instructions to explore and survey such portions of the Province of Darien as might be supposed suitable for the location and construction of such a canal. Besides the officers and crews of these vessels, the exploring party consisted of a guard of marines, under the command of Capt. HOUSTON, and twelve civilians, employed as engineers, draughtsmen, telegraphers, mineralogists, and photographers.

[The Secretary here proceeds to give a brief sketch of the explorations which have already been described at length in these columns.]

The expedition, organized under the provisions of the act of Congress, for the survey of the Tehuantepec route for a ship-canal, consisting of the *Kansas* and *Mayflower*, (tug,) sailed from Hampton Roads, under the command of Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, on the 14th of October, arriving at Key West on the 24th of that month. When last heard from they had left Key West, in good condition, for the place of the rendezvous. It is expected that the survey will be completed during the present season, and a favorable result is hoped for.

#### OUR SEAMEN.

I am happy, moreover, to be able to report that the past year shows a marked improvement in the character and the conduct of the men enlisted in the service and the general discipline and efficiency of the crews of our men-of-war. Many regulations have been made and orders issued during the last year looking to their comfort and health, and a system of rewards and promotions for good conduct established. This has already produced a noticeable effect for good, and it needs only to be pursued and enlarged to make the navy attractive to the best sailors in the country. The officers in charge of this subject unite in recommending, as an improvement now most urgent, the allowance of an outfit of clothing to each sailor on enlistment, after the manner of the allowances of a similar character made in the army; and the Department concur in this recommendation as an act of justice and a means of relieving the men from the necessity of entering the service in debt to the Government, and removing this inducement to discontent and desertion. I beg also, in this connection, to refer to and repeat the recommendations—made at length in my last report—upon the subject of improving the character of our seamen, and of their training, registry and organization, as a part of the available force of the country.

#### NAVY-YARDS.

The condition of our navy-yards in various parts of the country demands attention. Very little has been done toward their improvement at any time since the commencement of the war, and last year nothing was appropriated for that purpose except a small amount for the Mare Island yard. The late Secretary, Mr. WELLES, frequently called the attention of Congress to the condition to which our building and repairing yards were coming under this policy; and in my last report I felt called upon to speak at some length on the subject. Each year that they are postponed the necessity for improvements grows more imperative, and the cost of making them larger, while the want of them is each year more and more severely felt in the increased cost to the Government of the work which we are obliged to do, entailed by the want of the ordinary appliances for rapid and economical labor. This want is most severely felt at Mare Island, where is situated our only naval establishment on the Pacific coast. Our vessels for the Pacific fleet should be built, as far as may be, and all of them, as well as those of the Asiatic fleet, should be repaired at this yard. The passage round Cape Horn is too difficult and dangerous, and consumes too much time, to be thought of when other means of refitting and repair are possible to the Government; yet, for the want of appropriations for the proper buildings, tools and machinery for this yard on the Pacific, our ships are obliged to make long and dangerous passages to the Atlantic coast, with great detriment to the service and loss to the Government, and expensive and cumbersome machinery built at the East must be transported across the continent at an expense often equal to its original cost. I would also again press the suggestions made last year in regard to the importance of removing our large working yards from their present situation in the midst of populous and growing cities, and call attention again to the necessities of the service and the obligations of the Government in regard to the League Island portion of the Philadelphia station, and to that at New-London.

#### THE SUBMARINE TORPEDO.

The importance of the submarine torpedo as a weapon of naval warfare is every day more apparent. As our experiments and improvements progress the terrible power of this engine and the certainty and ease with which it may be applied are more clearly demonstrated, and it promises to be the most efficient, as well as the least expensive, means of defense and attack known to the service. Recent events in Europe have shown its value as an important part of the system of coast defense. We are progressing in this direction as fast as the appropriation will permit, and if the suggestions of the officer in charge of this branch are carried out, we shall, I think, be as well armed in this respect as any other Power in the world.

#### HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The necessity of an American hydrographic establishment, furnishing its own charts, books and sailing directions, at least to our own commerce, if not to the outside world, and performing its portion of the work of surveys and discovery, must be apparent to any one even slightly acquainted with the wants of commerce and the duties of a commercial nation. Under all European Governments af any note such establishments have long been in operation, furnishing their quota for the general advance of science and the greater security of navigation. In this the hydrographic office of England takes the lead; and, furnishing its charts and publications to a great part of the commercial world, exacts a tribute which pays almost the whole expense, not only of the office and its publications, but of the surveys constantly carried on in every quarter of the globe. Our country, with perhaps greater advantages, has done, and is doing, but little in comparison. Although a hydrographic office has been established by Congress, under the Bureau of Navigation, no steps have been taken toward its advancement and gradual increase, and it is at present scarcely more than a depot of charts, the greater part of which, with the sailing directions, &c., used by our naval and commercial marine, are purchased from abroad; and, in the event of a rupture of our relations with Great Britain, our supply would be, in a great measure, cut off. There is not in this country a private firm of hydrography. The Government, by establishing its own office, has destroyed private enterprise in this direction, and taken upon itself the supplying of all the needed information; and most properly so, for private firms can neither find this branch sufficiently remunerative to insure accuracy, nor can they readily obtain the necessary information, which comes largely from the offices of foreign Governments and from original surveys entirely beyond their province.

#### ORDNANCE.

In ordnance there is no reason to believe we are yet behind other nations, but large sums are now being expended by them in experiments with cannon and guns of all calibres, and as the inventive genius of our country is much engaged in the improvement of arms, and new suggestions, some of much apparent merit, are constantly offered, it is hoped that a suitable sum may be allowed for testing them, particularly as most of the inventors are without the means for doing this themselves.

#### IRON SHIP BUILDING.

Among the many enterprises on foot for restoring our commerce and affording greater facilities to the navy in time of war, which ask for governmental assistance, those which present themselves most favorably to the Department are such as propose to erect building-yards for iron ships and docks of large capacity, sufficient for the building of the largest class of steamers for mercantile and war purposes, and offer to the Government preference for their work in time of peace and absolute control in time of war. We have not at this time the requisite docks, tools and machinery for the construction of these great iron vessels, and the establishment and control of such works as these would, of course, be of great advantage to the Government.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY

at Annapolis continues to be a subject of great interest and satisfaction to all who are interested in the service. The mental and physical development produced under the system there pursued is of great value, and its benefits are felt in every department of the service. The Board of Visitors, whose report is annexed, (in the appendix,) have made recommendations, in which the Department concurs, in regard to the increase of age at the time of admission; the purchase of a strip of land lying contiguous to the Academy, and between two portions of the Government property, and the establishment of a swimming school. It should not be forgotten by those interested in this institution that it is intended as a school of discipline for an exact and difficult service, as well as of mental instruction and improvement. In this view the enforcement of regulations, which to the uninformed may seem strict, becomes necessary to maintain the standard of the school and accomplish the ends for which it was established. [The Secretary at this point pays a just tribute to the memory of Admiral FARRAGUT.]

#### THE LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.

On the afternoon of the 24th of January last the steam sloop-of-war *Oneida*, carrying six guns and a crew of 176 officers and men, steamed out of the harbor of Yokohama on her return to this country, after a cruise of three years on the Asiatic station. At seven o'clock on the same evening, in the Bay of Yedo, about fifteen miles from Yokohama, she was run into by the English steamer *Bombay*, carrying the mails and passengers for the last-named port. After cutting down the *Oneida*, and carrying away entirely a large portion of her stern, the *Bombay* proceeded on her way, leaving behind her, in the darkness, the unfortunate ship and her gallant crew. In less than fifteen minutes from the time she was first struck the *Oneida* had sunk beneath the waves, and of twenty-four officers and 152 men, but two of the former and fifty-seven of the latter escaped a watery grave. I have already had the honor, in response to resolutions of Congress, to communicate all the information on this subject which was in the possession of the Department, and to express my opinion of the causes of the disaster and the conduct of the actors. I have not since that time seen reason to change these views, and still believing that our loss was caused by the recklessness and bad navigation of the persons in charge of the *Bombay*, I recommend that the Department be authorized to take such means as may be available to obtain redress from her owners for our pecuniary loss. The lives of those who perished cannot be restored, nor their loss repaid to their families or their country.

#### NAVAL PENSION FUND.

The pension roll on the 1st of November, 1870, was as follows:

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|---|---|
| 1,368 invalids, annually receiving | $123,014 |
| 1,642 widows and children, annually receiving | 266,032 |
| 3,010 persons, receiving a total of | $389,046 |

#### EXPENSES AND ESTIMATES.

The whole actual expenditure of the Department and the service chargeable to the navy appropriations, since the date of the last report and up to the 1st of December, is the sum of $18,985,165. This amount will be slightly, but only apparently, increased by the payments of adjudicated prize money and the bounties given by Congress to the heirs of those lost in the *Oneida*, which sums, though chargeable to other funds, will appear in the general sum of naval expenditure. The actual expenditure of the year ending Dec. 1, 1869, was $20,081,285. This shows a decrease in the expenditure of the last year from that of the previous year of $1,096,119. The appropriations for the current fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of June next, amount in the aggregate to $19,994,637. The expenditure since the commencement of the fiscal year is within that proportion of the appropriations applicable to the five months which have passed, and shows a decrease during that period of $2,488,585 from the expenditure of the corresponding five months of the last year. A statement showing the amounts drawn, refunded and expended for each month of the last year is hereto annexed. The estimates for the general expenses of the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amount to $20,683,317, and are as follows:

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|---|---|
| Pay of officers and seamen of the navy | $6,500,000 |
| Current repairs of buildings, docks and incidental expenses in navy-yards, &c. | 833,850 |
| Pay of civil establishment in navy-yards, hospitals, &c. | 317,544 |
| Ordnance and torpedo corps | 987,000 |
| Coal, hemp and equipment | 1,700,000 |
| Navigation, navigation supplies, &c. | 137,500 |
| Hydrographic work | 40,000 |
| Naval Academy | 200,340 |
| Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac, &c. | 49,000 |
| Repairs and preservation of vessels | 3,925,000 |
| Steam machinery, tools, &c. | 1,715,000 |
| Provisions | 1,500,000 |
| Clothing | 250,000 |
| Repairs of hospital and laboratories | 40,000 |
| Surgeons' necessaries | 50,000 |
| Contingent expenses of various departments and bureaus | 1,392,000 |
| Support of Marine Corps | 1,046,083 |
| Total | $20,683,317 |

—And to these is added the sum of $955,100, as necessary for permanent improvements at the several navy-yards and stations.

#### CONCLUSION.

I have not repeated at length many of the important suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the navy which I felt it my duty to make last year; but those recommendations still remain, and I beg to refer to and again press them, as suggestive of much that is needed not only for the efficiency of the naval service, but for the honor, safety, and welfare of the country. Should Congress at any time think fit to adopt any measures looking to permanent improvement in the number and character of our naval force, the Department will be ready to furnish the proper information and estimates. In this connection I will repeat what I have had occasion before to remark, that neither ships, dock-yards, nor ordnance can be legislated into existence at the moment when needed, but are the products of long-continued industry and skill. A ship of war, armed, equipped, manned and officered for efficient service, cannot be extemporized, but is the combined result of much labor, skill, science, training, discipline, and experience, produced by slow processes and organized with great care. Merchant vessels, whether of wood or iron, though of great value as an auxiliary force of privateers, dispatch boats and cruisers, could not in time of war be relied on as a main body of the navy. Not built to carry heavy batteries or to resist the effect of heavy shot or shell, they could not encounter the war ships of any enemy.

### Appendix.

#### FORCE OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

| Countries. | Steam. | Sail. | Total. | Guns. | Horse Power. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain.. | .. | .. | 630 | 7,982 | 105,898 |
| German Union | 44 | 97 | 141 | 1,039 | 8,736 |
| France | 362 | 100 | 462 | 4,834 | 91,238 |
| Netherlands | 67 | 64 | 131 | 1,303 | .... |
| Portugal | 5 | 25 | 30 | 366 | .... |
| Spain | 74 | *48 | 122 | 1,000 | .... |
| Italy | 78 | 8 | 86 | 948 | 28,716 |
| Austria | 53 | 164 | 217 | .... | 12,474 |
| Turkey | 91 | 94 | 185 | 2,370 | .... |
| Russia | 237 | 37 | 274 | 2,900 | .... |
| Sweden and Norway | 33 | 256 | 289 | 1,323 | .... |
| Denmark | 31 | 58 | 89 | 455 | 3,890 |

*Forty-eight steam gun-boats.

#### VESSELS IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

Thirty-six broadside vessels, carrying 555 guns of large calibre, divided as follows:

First class—Hercules, 6 to 14-inch armor, speed 14½ knots; Sultan, 6 to 14-inch armor; 18-ton guns.

Second class—Audacious, Invincible, Vanguard, Iron Duke, Swiftsure, Triumph, 8 to 16-inch armor; speed 13½ knots; 12-ton guns.

Third class—Bellerophon, Lord Warden, Lord Clyde, Minotaur, Agincourt, Northumberland, Royal Alfred, Repulse, Penelope, 5 to 6-inch armor; speed 14 knots; 12-ton guns.

Fourth class—Achilles, Royal Oak, Prince Consort, Caledonia, Ocean, Valiant, Hector, Zealous, 4½-inch armor; speed 12 knots; 9-ton guns.

Fifth class—Warrior, Black Prince, Defense, Resistance, 4½-inch armor; speed 13 knots; 9-ton guns.

Sixth class—Pallas, Favorite, 4½-inch armor; speed 13 knots; 2-ton guns.

Seventh class—Enterprise, Research, 4½-inch armor, speed 10 knots, 6½-ton guns.

Three gunboats—Vixen, Viper, Waterwitch, 4½-inch armor, speed 9 knots, 6½-ton guns.

Eleven turret ships now on hand.

Class No. 1 (turret ships) will include, finally, 20 vessels of a new design, protected by 10 to 14 inch armor, with a speed of 12 knots, 25-ton guns, 600-pound shot.

Class No. 2 will consist of the Monarch, carrying 8-inch armor, speed of 14 knots, carrying 25-ton guns.

Class No. 3 will consist of the Glatton, 10 to 12 inch armor, speed 9 knots, 25-ton guns.

Class No. 4, Hotspur, 10 to 14 inch armor, 12 knots speed; 18 to 25 ton guns.

Class No. 5, Royal Sovereign and Prince Albert, 4½-inch to 5½-inch armor, speed 12 knots, 12-ton guns.

Class No. 6, Scorpion and Wyvern, 4½ inch armor, speed 10 knots, 12-ton guns.

#### VESSELS IN ENGLISH NAVAL DOCK-YARDS.

Devastation, 4 guns (turret;) Glatton, 2 guns (turret); Thunderer, 4 guns (turret;) Sultan, 12 guns (heavy combination;) Rupert, 3 guns (turret;) Swiftsure, 14 guns (broadside;) Iron Duke, 14 guns (broadside;) Audacious, 14 guns (broadside;) Invincible, 14 guns (broadside;) Vanguard, 14 guns (broadside;) Hotspur, 2 guns (turret;) Fury, 4 guns (turret;) Hercules, 12 guns (heavy combination.)

#### AVAILABLE WOODEN ENGLISH STEAM-SHIPS.

Twelve line-of-battle ships: Inconstant, frigate, speed 15 knots; Active and Volage, frigates, speed 15 knots; twelve corvettes of Blanche class, speed 13 knots; two Druid class, speed 13 knots; twelve gun vessels (new,) speed 13 knots; seventeen gun-boats, speed 13 knots; eight heavy corvettes (of old class,) besides ten other vessels of smaller tonnage.

## THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

### Report of Secretary Belknap—Progress of the Work of Retrenchment—Important Recommendations.

In order that the expenditures of the War Department for military purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, may be clearly understood, and the extent of the demands made on the Department may be realized, Secretary BELKNAP gives a statement of the military force of the nation, made up from the report of the General of the Army, an abstract of which has already appeared in the TIMES. He then proceeds to a financial statement:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| There was appropriated for the military service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870 | | $37,538,852 08 |
| There was appropriated for the same purpose for the year ending June 30, 1871 | $30,249,148 97 | |
| The deficiency will be | 1,653,200 00— | 32,902,348 97 |
| A reduction below the expenditures for the year 1869-70 of | | $4,636,503 11 |

One million four hundred thousand dollars of the deficiency above indicated is occasioned by the fact that in the estimate made by this Department for the year ending June 30, 1871, no amounts were included for certain purposes, because of balances of old appropriations believed to be applicable to the payment of expenses for the current year, which balances were rendered unavailable by the act of July 12, 1870.

#### ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

The total estimate of military appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1872, is $29,383,998; a reduction below the expenditures of the previous year of $3,518,350 97; and below the last appropriation, of $865,150 97. Of this estimate for the next fiscal year the sum of $1,062,725 is also necessitated by the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former years. These figures, therefore, present clearly and plainly the amounts demanded for the proper financial administration of the Department. The estimates of heads of bureaus have been carefully scrutinized, and notwithstanding the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former appropriations has deprived the Department of any fund to be used, as in former years, when in cases of emergency the amounts appropriated were insufficient for its purposes, still these estimates have been reduced on close calculation to the lowest sum required by the wants of the service, and a failure to appropriate the amount asked would result in great embarrassment to the public interests. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers for fortifications, improvement of rivers and harbors, public buildings and grounds and Washington Aqueduct, are submitted separately as presented by that officer:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fortifications and other works of defense. | $3,699,200 |
| River and harbor improvements | 8,842,450 |
| Public buildings and grounds, and Washington Aqueduct | 1,108,489 |
| Total | $13,650,139 |

Of these amounts no revision has been made by me, but they are submitted for the consideration of Congress and for such action as may be deemed advisable.

#### RETIREMENT OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

By the act of July 15, 1870, providing for the reduction of the army, the extent of the retired list was increased, authority was given to the President to discharge at his discretion, with one year's pay, officers who might apply therefor, and to transfer officers of the line to the list of supernumeraries; the Secretary of War was directed to constitute a Board for the examination of the cases of officers reported by department commanders as unfit for the proper discharge of their duties; and it was also enacted that all supernumerary officers remaining after the 1st of January, 1871, should be honorably mustered out of the service, with one year's pay and allowances. Preparations for carrying out the provisions of that act are being made as rapidly as possible. The Board referred to is now in session, having under consideration the cases which have been reported for its action, and reports have been received from the Retiring Boards, organized under the act. It will be the endeavor of the Department to exercise discretion and judgment in the recommendations it may make as to the discharge of supernumeraries, and, by the exercise of due regard for the military record and personal fitness of those recommended for transfer or retention, to avoid injustice, and, by a fair examination of each case, to aid in a just and impartial enforcement of the law. As many of the officers who will, of necessity, be mustered out by operation of law, have done faithful service in the field—some of them in the war of the rebellion and some in the war with Mexico—I submit whether it would not be a wise as well as generous act in Congress, by legislation early in the coming session, to extend until July 1, 1871, the time in which the President may, at his discretion, discharge, with one year's pay and allowances, officers who may apply therefor, and, also, to direct that vacancies occurring prior to that date in the regiments of cavalry, artillery and infantry, might be filled by such supernumerary officers, with due regard to rank and fitness, those remaining supernumerary after July 1, 1871, to be mustered out, with one year's pay.

#### THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

During the past year fifty-eight cadets of the Military Academy have been graduated and appointed Second Lieutenants in the army, seventeen have been discharged for marked deficiency in conduct or studies, six have resigned, one has deserted, and four have died. New cadets to the number of sixty-five have been admitted, and the corps at present numbers 228 members, divided, for purposes of study and scientific instruction, into four classes and organized for military instruction, duty and discipline, into a battalion officered from among themselves. Within the next four years some 200 educated officers can be supplied to the army, equal in professional attainments to the requirements of any military organization upon officers of their grade. Gratifying reports of the welfare and progress of the academy are presented both by the Inspector and the Board of Visitors. Hopes are entertained that the increasing labors of the corps of engineers, in connection with the internal and foreign commerce of the country, and the necessity of employing civil engineers, will induce a repeal of the existing law prohibiting appointments and promotions in the corps, and thus restore to the cadets an incentive to exertion of which they have lately been deprived. The estimates for increasing the supply of water, opening and repairing roads, improving the drill-ground, and for the new office building, are particularly recommended. A personal visit to West Point, in June last, afforded satisfactory evidence of the high state of discipline, and the comprehensive judgment which characterizes the management of the academy. A thorough inspection disclosed some defects, and exhibited some matters of detail in which changes were desirable, but its well-earned character as a military school is fully sustained. The act of Congress, passed at its last session, placing the Professors, in respect to retirement from active service, on the same footing as officers of the army, is regarded as a just provision, giving those gentlemen whose lives have been spent in the daily performance of arduous duties an opportunity for rest with liberal pay, when the efficiency of the corps requires their retirement.

#### THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

By the act of Congress of March 2, 1861, the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the construction of a new post in the valley of the Red River of the North, and $5,000 for surveys to be made in connection therewith. During the year troops have been located at the point selected, and the construction of the post known as Fort Pembina proceeded with. The importance of this post is fully set forth in the report of Gen. HANCOCK, which is presented herewith, and attention called to his recommendation that early measures be inaugurated, whereby our boundary may be authoritatively determined. In addition to this, several new posts have been commenced and extensive repairs at older stations been made, there being under the control of the Quartermaster's Department nearly 5,000 buildings of various kinds.

#### SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES.

The records of the Department show the burial, in the National and other cemeteries, of 333,000 persons. In addition to those buried in the seventy-three National Cemeteries, there are very many soldiers interred in private cemeteries, near hospitals in which they died. Measures are in rapid progress for carrying out the law which requires the cemeteries to be properly inclosed. Under the act of Congress close and useful inspections have been thoroughly made by a field officer of the army, and many timely suggestions as to changes and improvements carried out. They are being decorated, in accordance with a law of the last Congress, with trees and shrubs, and instead of being left unattended, are cared for with the consideration which the memory of the nation's dead demands. Full statements of the condition of these cemeteries accompany the report of the Quartermaster General.

#### PERMANENT DEFENSES.

Constructions upon the permanent defenses during the past fiscal year have been restricted to their repair and preservation. The Engineer Department has been actively engaged upon plans for the modification of the defenses to meet the requirements of the latest improvements in modern warfare. Many of the plans for the defense of our most important harbors have been approved by me, and the estimates submitted by the Chief of Engineers for carrying them out are presented for the consideration of Congress. Such appropriations as were made at the last session of Congress for the partial execution of similar plans for the harbors of Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and San Francisco are being applied to those defenses.

#### IRON IN SEA-COAST DEFENSES.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, three able and experienced officers of engineers were sent to Europe to examine into the manner and extent of the employment of iron in sea-coast defense. They have been received with great courtesy by all foreign officers, and every facility has been afforded them for making their examinations, and I am indebted to the honorable Secretary of State for the pains he has taken to insure the success of their mission.

#### TORPEDO SCHOOL.

The battalion of engineers, stationed chiefly at Willett's Point, N. Y., has been made the torpedo school of the army, and is engaged in investigations and experiments as to the best method of employing this auxiliary in harbor defense. The battalion is carefully instructed and maintained in an efficient state for field service. It assists in the instruction of practical engineering at the Military Academy, takes care of the bridge trains, equipage and engineers' tools at engineer depots, makes military surveys, and has been occasionally called upon for infantry service in enforcing the revenue laws, which service has been done with efficiency.

The river and harbor surveys and works have been conducted with energy; satisfactory progress has been made, and active operations are going on, except at some points on the Gulf coast, where the prevalence of yellow fever has temporarily suspended field labor. The reports upon each of the surveys called for by the act of July 11 last, will be submitted as soon as received. The report of the Chief of Engineers exhibits in detail all necessary information upon the progress of these works.

#### SURVEY OF THE LAKES.

In the survey of the lakes operations were chiefly carried on in Lake Superior, extending to Lake Michigan and other necessary points, and embracing, toward the close of the season, parts of Lake Champlain. Such of the results of the surveys as are of especial value for purposes of navigation are made known at once by the publication of preliminary charts, preparation of more elaborate maps following. The survey of the lakes is a work of great utility, and the estimates for this object commend themselves to attention. The surveys and reconnoissances required in connection with the permanent sea-coast defenses, for other military purposes, and for the movement of troops in the territory occupied or frequented by Indian tribes, have received due attention. The geological survey on the central route of communication with the Pacific coast has progressed in the most satisfactory manner, and the publication of its results will form a highly valuable contribution to science and to the varied wants of the Government and the people. These surveys and reconnoissances are progressing actively in the field and office, and are essential to the operations of the Government. Provision should be made for them by annual appropriation.

#### SALE OF ARSENALS RECOMMENDED.

The property of the United States at Harper's Ferry was sold in November and December, 1869, in accordance with the terms prescribed by law. It is recommended that Rome Arsenal, New-York, Champlain Arsenal, Vermont; Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama; Appalachicola Arsenal, Florida; and North Carolina Arsenal, North Carolina, be sold, and that the captured lands in Shreveport, La., and Marshal and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis Counties, Texas, be also disposed of. A similar recommendation was made in my last annual report. There are many other arsenals throughout the country which, in my opinion, should be sold and the proceeds used, if necessary, for the erection of a principal arsenal for the Atlantic coast. Not only economy, but many interests connected with the subject, make it advisable to dispose of those which can now be spared with advantage—the proceeds to be used as above indicated. Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, has been established as the principal arsenal for the valley of the Mississippi. A personal inspection, minutely made, of the improvements at that point in September last, gave me great satisfaction, as they are of an extensive and substantial kind, and such as are demanded by the growing power of the country and of the West. An arsenal of like character in the East could be erected from the proceeds of the sales of useless arsenals, without any appropriation of funds from the public treasury.

#### THE NEW FORM OF ARMS.

When the new form of breech-loading arm is decided upon and placed in the hands of the troops, there should be called in from all the States arms of the old style which have heretofore been issued, and a new issue made to them of those of the improved pattern. It is the part of wisdom in the public defense to keep the militia—the mainstay of the nation in time of war—acquainted with the use of the best arms the Government armories can offer. Our security as a nation can, in lieu of a large standing army, be maintained by the ability which will thus be given us of putting promptly on a war footing a formidable force.

#### THE STORM SIGNAL SERVICE.

The duties imposed upon the War Department by the enactment of Congress providing for the observation and report of storms by telegraph and signal, have been discharged under the management of the Chief Signal Officer. A number of observers, carefully chosen, have been enlisted, instructed in their duties, examined as to their qualifications, provided with instruments, and sent to the stations which have, on consultation with the best authorities, been selected. Arrangements have been made with the Western Union, the International, and the North-western Telegraph Companies, for the transmission of reports, and an organization of telegraph lines effected, by which it is hoped unusual system and rapidity will be attained. The transmission of reports on this plan commenced on Nov. 1, 1870, and the widest publicity is given them through the Press, by bulletins, and, as time permits, the necessary arrangements will be extended by maps and other methods. This work is without precedent in this country, and it is necessary that each step should be well studied and devised before execution. Assistance from scientific men and institutions here and in Europe has been generously accorded, and chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and commercial associations throughout the United States have given encouraging co-operation. Military organization and control secures a promptness and thoroughness in the execution of this work perhaps not otherwise attainable. It is asked that proper provision be made by Congress for a service involving such extended responsibilities. The experience of the coming year will afford some practical tests of the benefits which are expected to result from this important undertaking. Its execution thus far has been very satisfactory, and it is confidently believed that the systematic means adopted to carry out this wise legislation of Congress will result in benefits to commerce which will amply justify an appropriation adequate to its accomplishment.

#### THE LATE GEN. THOMAS.

Since my last report no changes have been made in commanders of the military divisions, excepting in that of the Pacific, caused by the death of Major-Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, which occurred in May last. In his decease the army has sustained a severe loss. He was a soldier of solid attainments, of honorable action, of few words, but of many heroic deeds. His life is a part of the history of the army. The military division of the Pacific is now commanded by Major-Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

#### THE INDIANS.

The operations of the army during the year have been chiefly confined to the assistance of the civil authorities in carrying out the laws, and in the suppression of Indian depredations. I would again ask consideration to the matter of incursions of Indians from the south side of the Rio Grande, which seems to constitute a systematic business, only to be broken up by co-operation on the part of the Mexican authorities. Pursuit by our troops stops at the border, while our citizens can pass into Mexico and witness the sale of their animals recently stolen.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

A system of general regulations for the administration of the affairs of the army, as prescribed by section 20 of the act of July 15, 1870, is being prepared, and will be presented to Congress at its coming session. It is a work which requires much labor and studious care, but it is hoped that it may be submitted in time for full consideration by Congress.

#### DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE REBELLION.

By joint resolution of Congress, of July 27, 1866, the Secretary of War was required to appoint a competent person to arrange and prepare for publication the official documents relating to the rebellion, and the operations of the army during the war, and to submit a plan of said publication and estimates of cost to Congress at its then next session; the person so appointed to receive a compensation of $2,500 per annum for two years. In accordance therewith an appointment for the purpose indicated was made by Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, but no acceptance was filed and no further action taken. The proviso that payment should cease in two years after the passage of the act, renders an appointment under that legislation impracticable. It is earnestly asked that Congress, at its next session, will revive this legislation and authorize the Secretary of War to make the appointment. It is very desirable that action of this kind be taken without delay. The reasons suggesting the great value of this national work need not be stated, for, without argument, they commend themselves to the consideration of every citizen.

### A. T. Stewart's Railroad Contracted For—The Route.

The vague rumor that A. T. STEWART would construct an independent railroad from Hempstead Plains to New-York City, has at last proved correct, and the contract for building nine miles of the road was on Saturday given to PATRICK H. SHIELDS, the contractor now engaged in improving the Plains. That portion contracted for is from Farmingdale to Queens, and is to be a double track with sixteen feet between. It is to run through the centre of the Plains and connect at Queens with the Long Island Railroad, as it has not been fully determined what course it will further pursue. Some think it will continue north and north-west through Flushing, Newtown and Astoria, but the most likely plan at present seems to be a continuation to the south and south-west so as to intersect the South-side Railroad, at Valley Stream, and connect with the Hempstead Plains and Bay Ridge Railroad, seven miles of which are now in running order. This road is to have a terminus at Bay Ridge, with a ferry landing at Wall-street. Fifteen miles of avenues and streets have been laid out and fenced. The railroad is to be completed by April. The work of improving the Plains is to continue unabated

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 6, 1870.

**Amusements this Evening.**

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, John Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading characters by Mr. Walter Montgomery, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, and Mr. James Mace.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near 5th-av.
THE HEIR AT LAW. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Polk, Davidge, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Newton and Mrs. Winter.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WILDSCHUTZ. (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
LECTURE BY MISS KATE FIELD. Subject—"Charles Dickens."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENS ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

**Notice.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR.

The French have been driven from Chevilly. They have abandoned Champigny, and are massing at Créteil. French reports call this securing a threatening position on the east bank of the Marne. A Versailles telegram of the 2d says the fighting on the 30th ult. was as severe as any during the war. The French claim a partial triumph in the capture of 100 Prussian prisoners, and the occupation of positions far in advance of their former outpost line. They employed four divisions. The Würtembergers lost 848 in killed and wounded, but retook much of their lost ground. No efforts of the Germans, however, could wholly drive them back. No further attempt had been made up to Sunday night to force the Prussian position. The Saxon losses in the fights from the 30th ult. to the 2d inst. were 1,800 in killed and wounded. In the battle of the 2d seven guns were taken from the French, and 1,800 prisoners, a General and two other officers. It is said that ERLANGER is storing provisions at Havre for the inhabitants of Paris when the siege is ended.

The Prussians have recaptured several places held by the French Army of the Loire, and on Sunday, according to a Versailles dispatch, drove them into the forest of Orleans. The same night Gen. PALADINES retired across the Loire to the left bank, evacuating Orleans under a threat of the Germans to bombard the place, and spiking the marine guns and destroying the powder. At midnight the Prussians reoccupied the City. GARIBALDI was engaged all day on Saturday with Gen. WERDER'S Prussians, in the East, the result being in favor of the French, who were reported, by way of Lyons, to be pursuing the flying Germans. Gen. MANTEUFFEL has occupied Rouen. A German Bishop denies the stories of the French prisoners being tempted to abandon their faith.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The full text of Earl GRANVILLE'S second note to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is printed in our telegraphic news columns. The Russian reply to the last Austrian note has been received in Vienna, and is identical with the reply to Earl GRANVILLE. The proposition for a conference and the granting of furloughs to Russian soldiers removes the apprehensions of Turkey as to peace. The Moscow journals denounce the silence of the Prussian Press on the matter of the Treaty of 1856.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Duke of AOSTA, on receiving the crown of Spain from the Spanish deputation, in Florence, congratulated them on the reconciliation of order with liberty in Spain, and promised to maintain the constitutional traditions of his family, expressing the belief that his conduct will convince all parties of his honesty of purpose. A report from Lisbon is to the effect that the Duke has signified to his sister, the Queen of Portugal, his intention to go to Madrid with the returning deputation. Gen. CIALDINI, it is said, will be the Italian Minister at Madrid.

### CONGRESS.

The third session of the Forty-first Congress began yesterday. Nearly all the Senators were in their places. After the usual formalities of the opening session, several bills and resolutions were introduced and laid on the table until the Standing Committees should be organized. Among these was a bill offered by Senator SUMNER "to terminate the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, to strengthen the reserves of the national banks, and to promote the return to specie payments." This provides that the fabrication of notes shall cease at once, fractional currency under twenty-five cents after June 30, that of twenty-five cents after Sept. 30, and that of fifty cents after Dec. 30, 1871. The interest on bonds held as security for bank circulation is to be retained by the Treasurer, and gold certificates of deposit issued therefor, to be held by the banks as part of their legal reserve until the resumption of specie payment. The bill also requires the substitution within sixty days of bonds bearing coin interest, in place of all others, and an increase of the issue of five and four and a half per cent. bonds to $500,000,000 of each class. Messrs. COLE and CASSERLY introduced bills for the abolition of the income tax. A resolution was also introduced by Mr. COLE that gold notes and United States notes should be receivable at their face value for duties after June 30, 1871. A resolution offered by Mr. FENTON was adopted, calling for the correspondence with the Minister at Paris relating to the war between France and Prussia. Mr. SUMNER called for information concerning the colored schools in the District of Columbia. The last hour of the session was taken up with the reading of the President's Message.

In the House of Representatives 173 members answered to the roll-call. Delegations were called from every State but Georgia. Of those called all were present, in whole or in part, except that of Arkansas. New members were sworn in from Louisiana, North Carolina and Virginia. The President's Message was read and ordered to be printed, and the Treasury Report referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill to supply an omission in the last Indian Appropriation bill was passed, and the House then adjourned.

### GENERAL.

The official vote for Governor of this State will be declared today, as follows: HOFFMAN, Dem., 399,532; WOODFORD, Rep., 366,436; GRAHAM, Labor Reform, 1,907; CLARK, Temperance, 1,459; scattering, 1,895. The total vote is 771,229. The vote in some of the counties for the Labor Reform and Temperance candidates was returned as "scattering." There were 255,112 votes cast for the Canal Funding act, and 329,482 against it; majority against the act, 74,370. Nine counties, including New-York, Kings and Westchester, gave affirmative majorities.

The doctors in Elgin, Ill., think they have discovered a new parasite in the body of a woman who died there recently from a strange form of disease.

A "Vigilance Committee" in Douglas County, Colorado, captured three stock thieves on Tuesday last, who made a confession of crimes upon which they were hanged on Thursday. They implicate others in their confession.

A case was argued in Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, involving the validity of slave marriages in international law, the case being as to the marriage of two slaves, contracted in Virginia, fifty years ago.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, aged eighty-two years, was found murdered on Saturday morning, in the woods, near his dwelling, in which he lived alone, three miles from Westport, Mass. He had been shot through the body and his head and right leg cut off with an ax. An attempt had apparently been made to bury the body. There is no clue to the murderer.

Mr. JUSTICE NELSON, Senior Associate Justice, yesterday took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States as Presiding Justice, in the absence of the Chief-Justice. The Court immediately adjourned, and in a body waited upon the President to pay their respects, according to the usual custom, on the first day of the term.

A United States Deputy Marshal from Van Buren, Ark., on the 24th ult., attempted to take from a Cherokee Sheriff a prisoner the latter had arrested at Talaquah. Mr. ROSS and Mr. BARGE, members of the National Council, advised the Sheriff not to submit; whereupon the Deputy arrested them, and, with the prisoner, took them to Van Buren. The Cherokees are much excited, regarding the act as a violation of their laws.

WM. L. SMITH, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Springfield, Mass., yesterday, on a "Citizens' ticket," by 137 majority, in a total vote of 3,117. The new Board of Aldermen will be composed of seven Republicans and one Democrat, and the Common Council of fourteen Republicans and four Democrats.

Admiral PORTER has addressed a letter to the President in relation to the private letter to Ex-Secretary WELLES. It is given, in full, in our special dispatch from Washington.

Both branches of the Alabama Legislature met yesterday, and both the rival Governors sent messages to the Senate. That of Gov. SMITH was ordered to be printed, but Gov. LINDSAY'S was not acted on. A ballot for United States Senator will be taken today.

We are indebted to the purser of the Buenos Ayres steam-ship *Agamemnon* for courtesies.

### Gen. Grant's Policy.

The Message transmitted yesterday by the President to Congress is the best answer to those who insist that the mission of the Republican Party is ended, or who impugn Gen. GRANT'S fitness for interpreting the wishes and promoting the interests of the people. The policy set forth is at once positive and practical. In domestic affairs it provides for the enforcement of law, the maintenance of the public credit, the faithful collection of revenue, and the economical administration of the Government, a reduction of taxation and a revision of the tariff, reform in the civil service and in the treatment of Indians, provision for regaining a just share of the carrying trade, and the securing to every community a pure, untrammeled ballot. In relation to foreign affairs, it inculcates fair and honest dealing and the encouragement of peace, but without surrendering any right, or compromising any obligation due to this country.

The expediency of continuing the reduction of taxes is fully conceded by the President. What amount shall be raised for the redemption of the debt he leaves Congress to decide; but he clearly recognizes the necessity of reducing the burdens of the people with all convenient speed. No man can doubt the soundness of this general position. The cry for relief proceeds, not from a vague impatience of taxation, but from a sense of the injury and hardship resulting from a system which oppresses industry, retards trade, and aggravates the consequences of the prevailing depression. The collection of revenue for the purpose of discharging indebtedness long in advance of its maturity, might be tolerated during a period of prosperity. Now it is monstrous, and Congress will neglect its first and most obvious duty if it fail to strike off at least fifty millions during the present session. The time is not distant when the Federal tax-gatherer will derive from whisky and tobacco all he needs. But mere reduction is not enough. Revision of the whole fiscal system is required. The relief to be afforded must proceed in part from a simplification and reduction of the tariff. The fact is admitted by the President, cautiously, it is true, but in a manner that affords as little consolation to the Pennsylvania monopolists and high tariff men generally, as to the impracticables who would make "revenue reform" synonymous with free trade. The exigencies of the Government are a guarantee that the amount of revenue to be raised from Customs' duties will be adequate for all the purposes of legitimate protection, and the demands of the people point to a tariff constructed with reference more to the wants of the public service than to the aggrandizement of special interests.

A comprehensive scheme of civil service reform is another subject upon which the President expresses himself firmly and wisely. His words elevate the subject above the low level of every-day partisanship, and commend it to the favor of every man who has the honor and efficiency of the Government at heart. Not often before has one in Gen. GRANT'S position assailed with so much plainness of speech this prolific source of official and party demoralization. Your political huckster looks to patronage as his main reliance. The President declares what every impartial observer knows to be true, but what few public men have had the courage to confess—that the present system excludes the best men from the civil service, and at the same time entails upon all intrusted with the dispensing of official favors toil and vexation of which they would gladly be rid. The shape which the reform suggested ought to take, Congress will have the responsibility of determining. The President, meanwhile, performs an important duty by recommending reform in the manner of making all appointments. There can be no marked improvement in this respect unless the tenure be freed from the contingencies incident to partisan contests. Fitness is the first essential, but to make fitness available, the duration of service must not depend upon the caprice of superiors or the convenience of parties. The system, as it is, is disgraceful to the Government and the country. We have persons in influential positions who are notoriously unfit to fill them. A broad and well-considered law in the direction indicated by the President will relieve him and his successors from much vexation, and the country from one of its most grievous scandals.

The President's allusions to the *Alabama* claims may disappoint some by their extreme moderation. It is clear that he has no idea of plunging the nation recklessly into war as a means of manufacturing party capital. There is, nevertheless, a rather striking suggestiveness in the brief paragraph which is devoted to the subject. In the first place, it is proposed to frustrate the plan which Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON has sanctioned—namely, the plan for enabling private claimants to settle directly with the British Government—by obtaining authority for the settlement of these claims by the United States. Our Government will thus acquire the ownership of all private claims, and the claimants will obtain their due without further delay. This will be no more than justice. The controversy between the two Governments is clogged with the difficulty arising out of the unwillingness of the British authorities to assume responsibility for general wrongs of which the United States complain; but the private claimants should not, therefore, suffer. By pursuing the course proposed, individual injustice will be terminated, and the future settlement as between the Governments simplified. The British authorities, however, cannot fail to comprehend the significance of an allusion which reveals the unalterable purpose of this country to make the question of Britain's national responsibility, as distinguished from her pecuniary obligations, an essential part of the controversy.

The mildness of the President's reference to the *Alabama* question renders more significant the firmness of his remarks in regard to the fisheries. The importance of the views to which he gives utterance on this question can scarcely be overstated. Always a delicate and dangerous question, the offensive proceedings of the Canadian authorities during the late season have given it a prominence which renders further evasion of the issues involved impossible. The pretensions set up by the Provinces are absurd and untenable, and Gen. GRANT plainly declares that he will neither acquiesce in them nor submit to them. The Provinces must recede or abide by the consequences. So also in regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The principle laid down by Mr. CLAY, and since affirmed by leading publicists of Europe,—"that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territories of another Power,"—is reaffirmed now, with an emphasis which our Northern neighbors should not underestimate. They must adopt more liberal regulations, as well in reference to the St. Lawrence navigation as to the fisheries, or their troubles will be greater than they have dreamed of. Our Government, however, can only deal with that of Great Britain—the status of the Dominion of Canada being what the President not inaptly terms that of a "semi-independent but irresponsible agent." Inasmuch as the unfriendly action of the Dominion is understood to be retaliatory, and consequent upon the non-renewal of reciprocity, the President asks for power which, if exercised, will bring the people of the Dominion to their senses. He recommends that the Executive be invested with power to suspend, by proclamation, the operation of the Bonding act, and further, if necessary, to exclude Canadian vessels from the waters of the United States. These remedial measures have a harsh look, but the matters at stake are too grave to be trifled with longer.

Among the minor points presented in the Message are a renewal of the San Domingo negotiation, the necessity for action to restore the ship-building and ship-owning interest, and the impolicy of continuing the system of subsidies and land-grants in aid of corporate enterprises. The last-named point is one in which the country takes a lively interest. We want a settlement with companies already subsidized, rather than further risk, in that direction, and a stoppage of the wasteful land-grant system, which is building up giant monopolies at the expense of the people.

### The "Ring" in the Next Legislature.

New-York City, with its five Senators and twenty-one members of the Assembly, has one-sixth of the entire representation in the State Legislature. When parties are about equally divided, as they will be in the next Legislature, the delegation from this City comprises nearly one-third of the Democratic strength in both Houses. It is not strange, therefore, when we consider the immense power possessed by the Tammany "Ring" in the way of patronage and money, that it should be able to control the Democratic Party in the Legislature, and by electing its own Speaker and getting possession of all the Committees, to shape legislation in its own interest. Heretofore there has generally been two or three members of the Legislature from this City who were elected in spite of Tammany Hall, but this year the "Ring" has managed to secure the entire delegation. Having "counted out" Mr. TWOMBLY, the Republican member, there is not a man left among all the members from this City who does not owe his election to TWEED and SWEENY, and who will not do their bidding in the Legislature. And who are they? In looking over the list we find that they are men who not only owe their election to the "Ring," but who are municipal office-holders and dependents of the same corrupt clique. It is not enough for the Ring that they shall be allowed to select the men who are to represent the City in the Legislature, but they must make their selections from their own office-holders here, in order that their subserviency may be the more absolute. When the new charter was under discussion in the Legislature last Winter, an amendment was offered that no person holding an office under the City Government should, at the same time, be a member of either House of the Legislature. It is needless to say that this amendment was promptly voted down by the Tammany members and their adherents. Had it been adopted, more than three-fourths of the New-York delegation elected to the next Legislature would be ineligible for the position. Let us look at the list, and see what a disinterested set of legislators this City will be able to boast of at Albany the coming Winter.

Among our five Senators first and foremost stands "Boss" TWEED, the head of the Department of Public Works—a department that controls more patronage than any office in the United States, and is reputed to be worth to its chief one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Mr. TWEED'S character has been so well drawn in the *World*, during the days of its late lamented editor, that we need say nothing about it here.

Next comes Senator BRADLEY, a brother-in-law of PETER B. SWEENY, who holds the office of City Chamberlain, supposed to be worth fifty thousand dollars per annum.

The third on the list is Senator NORTON, who has just been appointed Commissioner for completing the new Court-house at an expense of six hundred thousand dollars, and as much more as the aforesaid NORTON and his Ring associates can get appropriated by the next Legislature. In addition to this snug berth, NORTON is said to be baggage-master for the Emigrant Commission at Castle Garden, contractor for sprinkling Harlem-Lane at the rate of thirty thousand dollars per annum, furnisher of hacks and carriages to the Common Council at funerals and official junketings, besides holding several sinecure clerkships in the name of his livery-stable book-keeper. Senator NORTON'S income from municipal pap may be safely set down at fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Senator number four is THOMAS J. CREAMER, who holds the office of Tax Commissioner at a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum; and if Controller CONNOLLY would favor the public with a sight of the City pay-roll, they would, no doubt, find that CREAMER holds several sinecure positions, either in person, or by proxy.

The last man on the list is Senator GENET, who, so far as we know, holds no office under the City Government. He is the only one of the five Senators who is not immediately and directly dependent on the "Ring," or who would dare to vote on any measure in opposition to their dictation. When he votes with them they have to pay for it—not in sinecure offices but in hard cash.

Of the twenty-one Assemblymen from this City, nearly all are office-holders in some shape or other under the "Ring." HITCHMAN, the "Ring" candidate for Speaker, is one of the Fire Commissioners, at a salary of $7,500. TOM FIELDS is Corporation Attorney—an office worth $25,000 a year—besides being one of the Commissioners of Central Park. FREAR is a Commissioner of Charities and Correction, with a salary of $10,000. BLAIR is a Fire Commissioner—salary, $7,500. NACHTMAN is a Commissioner of Excise, at a salary of $10,000. IRVING is an Alderman and Supervisor—salary $4,000. BURNS holds a position in the County Clerk's office, with a salary of $3,000. CAMPBELL holds a clerkship in the same office with $2,500 salary. O'NEILL is a clerk in the Excise Board with a salary of $3,000. BROWN has a clerkship in the Common Pleas Court—salary, $3,000. FLANAGAN holds a position in the Tax Office with a salary of $3,000. MADIGAN is an "officer" of the Court of Sessions with $1,500 salary. We are unable to designate the offices held by the remainder of the delegation, but they are, no doubt, all of them, provided for on the pay-roll either by sinecure berths or fat contracts.

The kind of legislation New-York is likely to get from such a set of representatives can be easily imagined. When we had an honest man for Controller of the City, like AZARIAH C. FLAGG, such men as we have named would not have been allowed to spend the Winter at Albany, and at the same time draw salaries from the City Treasury for doing nothing. Mr. FLAGG compelled every man holding a salaried position under the City Government to make an affidavit, before receiving his monthly check, that he had personally performed the duties of his office. Under this regulation a man could not act the part of a creator and holder of offices at the same time, and get pay for both functions. But Mr. CONNOLLY has changed all that. Under his system a man may draw pay for half a dozen different offices at once and perform the duties of none. He may live in Kamtschatka and, if he is only on the "pay-roll," Mr. CONNOLLY will punctually honor his drafts—taking off, perhaps, a trifle for himself or his friends. Our tax-payers ought to be delighted with this system.

### Results of the French Sorties.

The ultimate results of the French sorties of the 30th are now proved to have been the securing of an offensive position outside of Paris, both on the south and south-east. Dispatches from German sources this morning note the fact of the French having been driven from Chevilly, and of their having evacuated Champigny-sur-Marne, neither of which events could have happened if the original German account of the sorties had been strictly correct. This tardy admission that the garrison of Paris had retained the positions they captured on Wednesday last, is one of the first instances we have of a deliberate suppression of facts by the German leaders, and probably furnishes a more emphatic proof of their diminished confidence in the early success of their present enterprise than a hundred unsupported assertions to that effect. It must not be forgotten, however, that Gen. DUCROT'S present position at Creteil—on the peninsula formed by the upper loop of the Marne, and protected by the guns of Fort Charenton—can only be of advantage in so far as it affords him the opportunity of forming a junction with another army outside of Paris. Even after the Prussian lines, a few miles in front of him, have been successfully broken through, he has still the combined armies of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and Gen. VON DER TANN between him and the Army of the Loire. He could not possibly subsist for many days in the already wasted country between Paris and Orleans, and failing some decided success being gained by Gen. DE PALLADINES, it is difficult to see that Gen. DUCROT'S movement can have anything more than a healthy moral effect upon those who are fighting so devotedly for the integrity of France.

### The New-York Post-Office.

Among the subjects which demand the immediate attention of Congress is the condition of the new Post-office building in this City. All work upon the structure has been suspended for lack of funds, and the reason the money is not forthcoming, as we understand, is because of obscurity in the law passed at the last session making the appropriation. The Controller of the Treasury and the Attorney-General are said to differ as to the true construction of the law, but the Controller being responsible for the money, naturally adheres to his own interpretation, and refuses to make the disbursements. Whatever may be the obstacles to the progress of the work, they can easily be removed by Congress, and no time ought to be lost in dealing with the subject. The following excellent reasons, economical and otherwise, may be given why the building should be pushed forward to completion as soon as possible:

*First*—About $1,500,000 has already been invested in the site of the building, and in the work done and materials furnished.

*Second*—The cost of rental and repairs of rooms now occupied by the United States Courts, which are to be accommodated in the new building, is $32,000 per annum.

*Third*—The cost of repairs of the old Post-office averages $4,000 per annum.

*Fourth*—The rental of offices through which derrick-guys are passed, and the salaries of superintendent, clerk, watchman and other persons necessarily retained during the suspension of the work, amount to $23,000 per annum.

*Fifth*—The loss by deterioration of machinery used in the construction, amounts to $10,000 per annum.

*Sixth*—Interest on these various sums at seven per cent., amounts to $95,000 per annum.

*Seventh*—The injustice done to parties who have contracted to do work or furnish materials by delaying the fulfillment of their contracts, and the liability of the Government to respond in damages for losses sustained by such delay.

*Eighth*—The annoyance to the public resulting from the obstructions to travel in the most crowded portion of the City, as long as the building remains unfinished, together with the risks of accidents arising therefrom.

*Ninth*—The injury to the postal service and disregard of the public interests in delaying the occupation of the new Post-office.

And, lastly, the fact that the ground on which the old Post-office is situated would readily sell for nearly as much as it will cost to complete the new building.

### The Treasury Report.

Mr. BOUTWELL makes a business-like showing of the Public Finances, the favorable features of which, up to the present time, are not over-colored by any very sanguine estimates for the next six or eighteen months. Six or seven months will close the current Fiscal Year of the Treasury; eighteen or nineteen months will cover the new Fiscal Year, 1872. The Secretary estimates the Revenues of the current Fiscal Year at $359,000,000, of which $115,000,000 was actually realized in the First Quarter ending September 30. These figures are certainly within safe bounds, making the most liberal allowances for the falling off in the Internal Taxes and the Customs under the Act of Congress of July 14, 1870. He takes out of this sum the whole expenses of the Government, $290,000,000, and leaves $69,000,000 as applicable to the reduction of the principal of the Public Debt. This is $40,000,000 in excess of the regular Sinking Fund appropriation and the interest accumulated upon the previous operations of this Fund. The reduction for the late Fiscal Year is stated at $101,600,000.

Looking to the succeeding Fiscal Year and the full effect of the reduction of Taxes and Customs, under the recent Act, the Secretary estimates for the twelve months ending June 30, 1872, an income of $321,000,000 and the demands upon the Treasury, including the Sinking Fund, at $309,000,000, leaving about $11,000,000 surplus to be carried to the reduction of the Public Debt, over and above the Sinking Fund appropriation, and the attendant interest.

The Secretary expresses the opinion that by the meeting of the Forty-second Congress, next December, it will be possible to make a further material reduction in the Taxes, without impairing the ability of the Treasury to take satisfactory care of the Public Debt.

## MINOR TOPICS.

When people are disposed to complain of the heavy taxes which are wrung from them, let them buy a copy of the *Transcript*, of Saturday last, and comfort themselves by reading its light and amusing pages. A bulky volume of this kind cannot fail to have something in it interesting to all. The striking feature of this publication is that it consists exclusively of advertisements supplied by TWEED, SWEENY and HALL, charged for at their own rates, and avowedly issued as one means of swindling the public. Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, and Mr. MARSHALL O'ROBERTS are prepared to sign their names to a report setting forth that the "*Transcript*" is indispensable to the people, and that the money it costs is well and properly applied. This eminent firm of whitewashers is also ready to take any other jobs which may be offered to them by corporations in difficulties. Terms to be ascertained on application at Mr. ASTOR'S residence, No. 338 Fifth-avenue.

A writer in the *Westminster Review* points out that while Mr. SHEARMAN arraigned the Judiciary of New-York in a scathing article in the *North American Review* for July, 1867, he is now doing his utmost to trade upon the corruption of the Judges for the benefit of JAMES FISK, Jr. This is another good text for Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, the active ally of Mr. SHEARMAN, is very anxious to have it understood in England that he is a "high-toned member" of the American Bar. When people over there understand that he is one of the main supports of the Erie swindler, they may perhaps form a just appreciation of his character. The writer in the *Westminster Review* says that the gossip of Wall-street insists that Mr. FIELD "has a silken halter round the neck of Judge BARNARD, and a hempen one round that of CARDOZO." What have those eminent Judges to say to that?

It will take a series of victories in Eastern France to win for GARIBALDI the general esteem of the population amid whom he is at present fighting. The hero of Caprera is, like most enthusiasts, prone to carry his antipathies too far. Intimations have, from time to time, reached us of excesses committed by his followers, chiefly directed against the religious dignitaries of the towns they happened to occupy. Details furnished by the latest mail files show that these charges have been in the main well-founded, and that the General, himself, in speech, and his followers, in act, have been frequently guilty of giving violent expression to their intense antipathy toward priests and everything appertaining to them. GARIBALDI acts in obvious ignorance of the fact that, at this moment, all the old and all the new parties in France are vieing with each other in patriotic endeavor in the cause of national defense, partly in the hope that at the close of the contest, their chances for supremacy may be improved. The victory of the red-shirted volunteers, reported this morning, was greatly needed to turn the tide of positive dislike which was setting in against Gen. GARIBALDI and his followers from nearly every section of the population.

Mr. A. T. STEWART evidently carries into the work of preparing for the coming city at Hempstead Plains, all the characteristic energy and talent for organization which have raised him to his present commercial eminence. The formation of an independent railroad route between the new city and New-York affords another proof of how thoroughly the work of peopling the Long Island settlement has been gone into, and how determined is its founder that nothing shall be allowed to stand in the way of its being a complete success. The man who thus affords to a large portion of an over-crowded population the means of spending their hours of sleep and leisure amid a pure and bracing atmosphere, deserves to be commended not only for business tact and enterprise, but merits the title of a public benefactor.

The Irish national papers have not waited for the outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia to testify, with singular unanimity, how completely their sympathies are with every foe of the British Government. From their tone it is perfectly obvious that Russia would quickly obliterate all the odium she gained in Catholic Ireland from the persecution of Catholic Poland, were she only to declare war against England. So long as Irishmen are confined for political offenses in British dungeons; so long as a native Parliament is withheld from Ireland, and so long as the use of arms and military training are made illegal by the Irish civilian, so long, these journals maintain, will the undying hatred be kept alive. By measuring the remoteness of such concessions as are here indicated, we shall gain some idea how long Ireland is destined to remain a source of weakness to the United Kingdom.

The full text of Earl GRANVILLE'S reply to the last Russian note shows that the conciliatory disposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is fully shared by that of London. The original position taken up by the British Government is quietly but firmly adhered to, while the most pacific interpretation is put upon Russia's enunciation of her rights at the present juncture. "Due concert with the other Powers" is, however, precisely the requisite which Russia may, in due season, find she cannot obtain, and closed as the controversy practically is for the present, it has by no means passed beyond the stage when, opportunity favoring, it could, with great readiness, be made a pretext for war.

Perhaps it may be supposed by those who maintain that the Republicans ought not to exclude from their councils the hired agents of Tammany, that NATHANIEL SANDS is a proper man to be Secretary of the Citizens' Association. He receives ten thousand dollars a year for doing the work of TWEED, SWEENY and HALL—and beside that, he has secured situations for any relatives or friends for whom he wished to make comfortable provision. Such a man as this is much more dangerous, in his way, than TWEED or SWEENY, and yet there are doubtless some who think that he is quite justified in making a market of Republican principles for the sake of filling his own pockets. If Mr. PETER COOPER has any desire to save the Citizens' Association from utter contempt and ruin, he ought to turn out NATHANIEL SANDS, without a moment's delay, and let him take his services to his real masters, the Tammany Ring.

## FAIRS.

### Continued Success of the Hebrew Fair.

The enthusiasm which marked the opening of the Hebrew Fair has not suffered the slightest abatement. The Floral Temple, thanks to the Purim Association, and the galaxy of beautiful ladies, look as attractive as ever. The bounteous well, over which Rebecca presides, has not yet exhausted its supplies of delicious beverages, while the post-office has always a supply of unpaid letters on hand to any distinguished personage who dares to appear inside the Armory. The total receipts at present amount to $75,000, so that no doubt remains in reference to the $100,000 anticipated. Over 450 articles have already been raffled for and presented to the fortunate individuals. Some of these have been quite valuable. The canvas on which the portrait of the owner is to be painted by CONSTANT MEYER, was won by Mrs. JOS. STEINER, and a silver service worth $200 was won by S. GOLDENBERG. Owing to the large retail trade done, many of the tables are shorn of many of their original attractions, a fact which seems to give the Committee particular satisfaction.

### Fair in Aid of the Blind.

A fair under the auspices of the Church of the Holy Light, in behalf of the Home for the Blind, was opened on Thursday evening last, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at the junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue. A call at the Fair last evening, disclosed the fact that nothing except visitors, were wanting to insure its success. Mr. GEO. LORD was present, and seemed as much at home and as deeply interested, as in his new dry-goods palace, while his amiable wife presided at a table, at which many beautiful specimens of her own handiwork were exhibited. The following are a few of the ladies who have devoted themselves to further this worthy charity: Miss Chancey, Mrs. B. F. Collis, Mrs. Milderberger, Miss Comstock, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Col. Rockafeller, Mrs. Judge Oakley and Mrs. Renlander. Several valuable articles are to be raffled for, among which are a splendid piano and a fine three-quarter road wagon. The most attractive feature of this fair is the art gallery, most gracefully presided over by Miss WELLS. For originality of design and perfectness of execution, it will rival any exhibition of the kind in the City. The list comprises seventy contributions from artists of recognized merit, all of them well known in fashionable circles. "On the Beach at Long Branch" and "The Grecian Bend" are home pictures, and may be called the gems of the gallery. The flowers, refreshments, music and soda-water—presented to the fair by SCHULTZ & WARKER, and drawn by two beautiful ladies, Miss POWER and Miss GAUL—are of the finest quality. It is hoped that, in the fullness of their charity, the citizens of New-York will not forget the blind.

### Fair in Aid of a Home for Destitute Children in Brooklyn.

At 3 P. M., yesterday afternoon, a fancy fair and festival in aid of the Brooklyn Industrial Association and Home for Destitute Children, on Butler-street, near Flatbush-avenue, was opened in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, under the direction of the ladies of the city interested in the institution. There were, in all, twenty-eight tables, presided over by charming young ladies who, with great grace, cajoled the young men into purchasing their various wares. Among the special curiosities on exhibition were two stuffed bears, a full-rigged ship, a bridal party and an archery, to inspect which special charges were made. Four hundred children belonging to the Home were present in the evening, and did much by their sweet singing to make the affair a success. Among other objects worthy of notice were six of the City Police, who specially distinguished themselves in the consumption of "fodder." The exhibition will be continued until to-morrow night. It is in every way desirable that this should prove a financial success, as the institution is at the present time greatly in need of funds.

### Fair in Aid of St. Anne's Church for Deaf-Mutes.

A Fair in aid of St. Anne's Church for Deaf-mutes was opened last evening, at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street. The hall is very handsomely decorated, and the tables, which are thirteen in number, present many interesting attractions. There are a great number of articles which have been made by the ladies of the church, and presented to the Fair. There are also many romantic spots at which one would love to linger, such as that by which the "Lady of the Lake" keeps watch, the quiet well and the unique floral stand, presided over by one of nature's beauties. The following are the ladies who have interested themselves particularly in the success of the Fair: Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Dusenbury, whose table is a marvel of beauty, especially in the doll line, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Gallaudet, Miss Holmes, Miss Armstrong, Miss Brook, Miss De Forrest, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Stadwell, Miss Dickenson, Miss Lake, and Miss Green. One of the tables is devoted to the mutes, and visitors to this table will be convinced of the utility of the institution in whose behalf the Fair appeals to their charity. To-morrow evening a musical attraction will be presented in the form of a promenade concert, to be given by Downing's Seventy-first Regiment Band, and a large assemblage will, no doubt, be present.

### The Tunnel War—Proceedings in the New-Jersey Courts.

The movements in the case of the "Tunnel War" between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Erie Railway Company, yesterday, were such as to lead to the supposition that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company will continue the fight vigorously. They filed a cross bill in Chancery to meet the Erie Company's injunction claiming the right to pass through the tunnel, on the strength of their contracts, and, also, on the ground that the tunnel is by law a highway, and open to all companies that will pay tolls. Upon these premises the Company asks for the appointment of a receiver, who shall have charge of the tunnel, free from interference by either party. The bill, which is filed through the Company's counsel, COURTLANDT PARKER, BENJ. WILLIAMSON and J. VANATTA, three of the most eminent legal practitioners in the State, will be argued before the Chancellor at an early day. LOUIS E. RUCKER and ALEXANDER T. BERTHOUD, the Superintendent and Assistant-Superintendent of the Erie Railway, were, yesterday, held to bail by United States Commissioner JACKSON, in Jersey City, to answer a charge of obstructing the passage of a mail-train from Hackettstown, N. J., to New-York, on Friday last, at the Erie tunnel. They furnished the required bonds, $1,000 each, and were discharged to appear before the United States District Court at Trenton.

The proposed new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company under Bergen Hill, a full account of which was published in these columns in June last, is now located, and it is understood that work will soon be commenced. A well-known firm of contractors have offered to construct the tunnel in eighteen months' time for $1,000,000. A charter has been obtained of the Legislature, and what is now necessary is to complete the purchases of property. The tunnel, which will be 4,000 feet in length, is located south of the present tunnel.

The negotiations which were some time ago entered into for the removal of the depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company from Hoboken to the Long Dock, have been broken off, and the more favorable terms offered by the Hoboken Ferry Company have been accepted by the former Company. A contract has been entered into between the two Companies, which insures passenger traffic of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company to the Hoboken Ferry Company for a long term of years.

### Temperance Convention in Brooklyn.

Pursuant to a call issued by the Temperance Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, a general convention of delegates from most of the churches in that City favorable to the spread of total abstinence ideas was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Association named, on Fulton-street, near Gallitan-place. Rev. S. P. HALLIDAY presided, and in a few well-considered remarks stated the object of the meeting; which was, in short, to prevail upon all the Church organizations to make an united attack upon the habit of drinking. Resolutions to that effect were also read and adopted. Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, in a spirited address, dwelt upon the importance of the Temperance movement in the eyes of all who really desire to see the country thoroughly Christianized. In conclusion, he offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting all the ministers in the City to preach at least one sermon between the present time and the 1st of January, on the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors.

Rev. Dr. CUYLER also spoke to the same purpose, after which the meeting adjourned. The Chairman, however, having previously stated that all information desired concerning the movement could be obtained by applying to a special committee of the Association, of which WILLIAM H. WOODWARD is chairman.

# EUROPE.

## Earl Granville's Second Note to Russia in Full.

## The French Compelled to Retire South of the Loire.

## Reoccupation of Orleans by the German Forces.

## Gen. Ducrot Massing His Forces at Creteil.

## The Duke of Aosta Receives the Spanish Crown at Florence.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**Full Text of Earl Granville's Second Note to Russia—The Russian Reply—The Second Austrian Note—Turkish Apprehensions Allayed—Silence of the Prussian Press Denounced in Russia.**

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The following is the text of Earl GRANVILLE's reply to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's second note:

EARL GRANVILLE TO SIR A. BUCHANAN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 28, 1870.

SIR: The Russian Ambassador has read and given to me a copy of a dispatch of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF of the date of the 28th of November. It is not necessary for Her Majesty's Government to recur to the important question of international law raised by the circular of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, as they have nothing to add to the declarations on that subject which they have already made. His Excellency has been pleased enough to appeal to my knowledge of facts which His Excellency states prevented that consultation and agreement with other parties to the treaty which Russia would have proposed. I am aware that suggestions for a Congress to settle other European questions have been made, and not adopted. It has also been stated to me that intimations have been given to some of my predecessors that in the case of certain contingencies, which, however, have never occurred, such as the possession of the principalities by Austria, Russia would feel bound to question some of the provisions of the Treaty of 1856. But I am ignorant of any occasion on which Russia, the party most interested, has proposed in any way to this country that a relaxation of the treaty should be taken into consideration. I cannot, therefore, admit that the Imperial Government can justify this proceeding by the failure of the efforts which never have been made. The courteous language in which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatch is written, his assurance of the manner in which he would have preferred to open this question, and his declaration of the strong desire for a confirmation of good relations between the two nations, are particularly important at this time to encourage Her Majesty's Government in the belief that the obstacles to such relations will be removed. They observe that his Excellency describes the declaration which has been made by Russia as an abrogation of a theoretical principle without any immediate application. If these words are to be construed into an announcement that Russia has formed and stated her own opinion of her rights, but has no intention of acting in conformity with it without due concert with the other Powers, they go far to close the controversy in which the two Governments have been engaged. Her Majesty's Government has no objection to accept the invitation which has been made by Russia to a conference, upon the understanding that it assemble without any foregone conclusion as to the result. In such case Her Majesty's Government will be glad to consider, with perfect fairness, and the respect due to a great and friendly Power, any proposals that Russia may have to make.

You will read and give a copy of this dispatch to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. I am, &c.

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

RUSSIAN REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—The reply of Russia to Baron VON BEUST's last note has been received. It is identical with the answer made by GORTSCHAKOFF to Earl GRANVILLE.

TURKISH APPREHENSIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—The proposal of a conference and the granting of furloughs to Russian soldiers removes the apprehensions of the Turkish Government in regard to the maintenance of peace.

PRUSSIAN SILENCE DENOUNCED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—The journals of Moscow denounce in strong terms the Prussian Press for their silence in regard to the Treaty of Paris.

### THE FRANCO-PURSSIAN WAR.

**Retreat of the French Across the Loire—Orleans Reoccupied by the Germans—Narrow Escape of Gambetta—Operations of Frederick Charles.**

TOURS, Dec. 5.—An official communication announces that Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES, on the night of the 3d of December, advised the Government of the necessity of evacuating Orleans and retreating to the left bank of the Loire. The Government, however, was of opinion that it would be better to hold firm at Orleans; but Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES reiterating his views of the necessity for a retreat, the Government decided to act accordingly. But at noon on the 4th of December, Gen. DE PALLADINES telegraphed to the Government that he had changed his opinion and that he would hold Orleans. Thereupon, M. GAMBETTA started to go to Orleans, but when near La Chapelle his train was fired upon by Prussian cavalry, and GAMBETTA returned to Tours, where he found a dispatch from Gen. PELLIERE announcing that the enemy had demanded the evacuation of Orleans under a threat that they would bombard the place, and that PELLIERE had agreed, in the name of Gen. DE PALLADINES, to comply with the demand. Accordingly, the marine batteries were spiked, the powder destroyed, and at midnight the Prussians occupied Orleans. Dispatches from the chief of the corps d'armée announce that the retreat was made in good order, but no dispatches have been received from Gen. DE PALLADINES.

THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES CUT UP.

On Friday, the Prussians recaptured from the French the following-named places: Ferminieres, Guillonville, Newville and Villepain. It is reported there was heavy fighting all along the lines, yesterday. The Pontifical Zouaves were terribly cut up. They lost three-quarters of a battalion. CHARETTE himself, their commander, was wounded.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 4.—Yesterday Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, with the Third and Ninth Corps, drove the enemy, near Chevilly and Chiller, into the forest of Orleans, capturing two cannon.

**Siege of Paris—A French Repulse South of the City—Change of Ducrot's Position—The Battles on the Marne.**

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5.—The French have been driven from Chevilly and have abandoned Champigny-sur-Marne. They are now massing near Creteil. The cold is intense, and the troops suffer intensely from exposure.

RESULTS OF DUCROT'S SORTIE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A special correspondent telegraphs from Versailles, on the 2d inst., that the fighting of the 30th was as hard as any during the whole war. The French consider that they won a partial triumph because they took 100 German prisoners, and occupied positions far in advance of their former line of outposts, in the sortie between the Seine and the Marne. The French had an overwhelming force. The Wurtembergers retook much of their lost ground. The prisoners taken were all Saxons. The French, in the sortie, employed four whole divisions. No efforts could wholly drive them back.

SAXON LOSSES—3,000 FRENCH CAPTURED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The losses sustained by the Saxons in the battles around Paris, from Nov. 30 to Dec. 2, are estimated at about 1,800 men. Four regiments of the Saxon forces, the One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred Eighth, lost fifteen officers killed and sixty-three wounded. The total number of French prisoners taken was about 3,000. Advices from Paris have been received up to a late hour Sunday night. There had been no further attempt to force the Prussian lines.

DUCROT REINFORCED.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 4—Evening.—The French before Vincennes have been reinforced. In the fight of Friday, Gen. TRESKOW's division took from the French seven guns. They also captured 1,800 prisoners, including one General and two other officers.

LOSS OF THE WURTEMBERGERS.

STUTTGART, Dec. 5.—The total loss sustained by the Wurtemberg troops, in the battle of the 2d inst., near Paris, is officially reported to be 848 killed and wounded.

THE LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Special French dispatches to the *Times* and *Telegraph*, this morning, show that the people are more encouraged and better assured than ever before, although in the midst of almost crushing misfortunes the Republicans are waging a desperate struggle for life and liberty. Tours advices declare that the Parisians are successfully holding their own, and that the movement of PALLADINES continues. Gen. DUCROT was not driven from the field on Thursday; on the contrary, his army have gained an important threatening position on the east bank of the Marne.

**Accumulation of Stores in Anticipation of the End of the Siege of Paris—The Forces Engaged at Beaune—Tampering with the Faith of French Prisoners.**

LONDON, Dec. 5.—It is rumored that ERLANGER is storing vast quantities of provisions at Havre for the inhabitants of Paris, when the siege is over.... The Germans say that at Beaune they fought with only 11,000 men against a French force of 30,000.... Bishop MERMILLOD pronounces false the reports that French prisoners in Germany have been tempted to renounce their religion.

**Bombardment of Belfort in the East—A Victory for Garibaldi—Capture of Rouen by the Germans.**

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Advices from Belfort have been received up to Saturday afternoon. The Germans had opened the bombardment.

LYONS, Dec. 3.—Fighting continued all day on Saturday between Gen. GARIBALDI's forces and those of the Prussians under Gen. WERDER, between the villages of Autun, in the Department of Saone-et Loire, and Arnay-le-Duc, in the Department of Cote d'Or. The French were successful, and Gen. CREINER is now actively pursuing the flying Prussians.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 5.—Gen. MANTEUFFEL is in Rouen.

LILLE, Dec. 4—Evening.—The Prussian Army, operating in the north of France, is retreating toward Rheims.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—French war vessels continue to cruise off the Cuban coast, for the purpose of intercepting the German steamers from New-Orleans.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

**The Spanish Crown—Presentation to the Duke of Aosta—His Reply to the Spanish Deputation.**

FLORENCE, Dec. 4.—The Duke of AOSTA has formally accepted the crown of Spain tendered to him by the deputation from the Government of the Regency and the National Cortes. On receiving the Crown from the Spanish delegation, he congratulated them on the fact that Spain had succeeded in reconciling order with liberty. He promised to maintain the constitutional traditions of his family, and expressed the belief that his conduct would be such that all parties would admit his honesty of purpose.

LISBON, Dec. 3.—It is reported that the Queen of Portugal has received a telegram from the Duke of AOSTA, announcing his intention to accept the Spanish Throne and to return to Madrid with the Spanish deputations. Gen. CIALDINI will undoubtedly be the Italian Minister at Madrid.

**Odd Fellowship in Germany—Arrival Out of Steamers.**

STUTTGART, Dec. 5.—The First American Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows has been instituted here, by Dr. J. F. MORSE, of California.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 5.—The National Line steamer the *Queen*, from New-York for Liverpool, has arrived.

MOVILLE, Dec. 5.—The Anchor Line steamer *Caledonia*, from New-York for Glasgow, touched at this port yesterday.

### EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL AT BOSTON OF THE STEAM-SHIP ALEPPO.

The Cunard steam-ship *Aleppo*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 22, and Queenstown on Nov. 23, reached Boston, yesterday. The advices thus received are fresher by two days than were those at hand by the *China*.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that Earl RUSSELL's expected pamphlet on the war has been withdrawn from publication, for the present at least.

The *Nord*, after having bestowed its praises on Mr. MILL and Mr. FROUDE, says: "It is evident that English opinion has come to look upon the Crimean war as a mistake, and that it accepts only with impatience and apprehension the obligations contracted in 1856. The honorable retreat which Mr. FROUDE counsels to the Cabinet may be operated without shock and without recrimination, and in a manner to maintain the legitimate influence which Great Britain is called to exercise on the Asiatic continent."

Cardinal ANTONELLI was about to dispatch a circular to the European Cabinets on the subject of the seizure of the Quirinal. This document states that the palace was built by GREGORY XIII., from money contributed by the whole Catholic world, and therefore can on no pretext be claimed as State property, a pretension which has never been advanced before.

It has been observed in the French hospitals at Orleans that the wounds of the Germans are chiefly from pieces of shell—comparatively few bullet wounds—but that the French have chiefly been wounded by the needle-gun. The inference is obvious that the French fired wildly, too fast, and without aiming, and perhaps at too great a distance. The Chassepot is a bad weapon for recruits, and especially for young French soldiers, impetuous and difficult to control.

A body of volunteers, styling themselves *Vengeurs du Havre*, being recruited from that town, have recently been acting in the rear of the German Army besieging Paris. The commander of the battalion has just made a report of the doings of the corps to the Maire of Havre, and states that they have succeeded in killing two Uhlans, and shot, after trial by court-martial, a Prussian spy. The bearing and discipline of the Vengeurs are admirable, and "the young Republican *citoyenne* MARIE always marches in our foremost ranks, and brings a blush of shame upon the cheeks of the cowards of Picardy."

A Versailles letter refers to a secret visit of the Bishop of Orleans, who is said to have had an interview with the King of Prussia. His object, it is believed, was to interest the King in a compromise between the Legitimists and the Orleanists, by which the Count DE CHAMBORD would ascend the French Throne, and, being childless, would be succeeded by the Count DE PARIS. The Count, however, has an antipathy to the Bishop, and would not be likely to respond to any advances from such a quarter.

According to a correspondent of the *Daily News*, M. THIERS reports that when at St. Petersburg he became convinced of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia, and he believes that there is now no hope whatever that Prussia will join the other Powers in insisting upon the maintenance of the treaties of 1856. If England is to go to war, the sooner she takes a decided part the better. The French fleet, which has nothing to do, would easily extinguish Russian pretensions in the Black Sea, and a very thin "red line" indeed would immensely encourage the French to use the force which they undoubtedly possess and drive the German invader out of France.

The *Army & Navy Gazette*, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is premature in announcing the definitive adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle. "The trials which were ordered to be carried out by the troops are not yet completed—at any rate, we understand that all the reports have not been received. And it is improbable that any decision will be come to until the whole programme has been worked through. The committee which has been appointed to digest the reports on these final trials, and which will be required to pronounce on the evidence of these trials for or against the arm, is still sitting."

The London *Observer* says: "It is stated on good authority that the Russians have already fifty iron-clad monitors at Nikolaieff, drawing not more than eighteen feet of water. Nikolaieff, the Portsmouth of Russia, is situated on the river Dnieper, which flows, through the basin called Dnieper Liman, into the Black Sea. For some years past every difficulty has been thrown in the way of Nikolaieff being visited by foreigners, and it is a significant fact that Russia has refused permission to have any English naval officers attached to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. We are also informed that the forts of Kertch and Jenikale, at the entrance of the Sea of Azof, have been fortified in such a manner as to be practically impregnable."

The artistic gold pen, in imitation of a quill, which was recently mentioned as having been made by Herr BISSINGER, jeweler, of Pforzheim, with a view to Count BISMARCK signing the treaty of peace with it, has been presented to the Count, who, in acknowledging it, wrote: "Your beautiful and very artistic present has been delivered to me by Herr JOLLY. I feel some difficulty in knowing how to express my thanks for it. At a time when the sword of the German nation has performed such illustrious feats, you render the pen almost too much honor in making it so costly. I can only hope that the use to which you have destined the pen in the service of our country, may conduce to its permanent welfare in a fortunate peace, and I can promise you that, with God's help, it shall in my hand subscribe nothing unworthy of German feeling and of the German sword."

The London *Times'* city article, under date of Nov. 20, contains the paragraph following: "A statement, received in the city today from Vienna, that the Emperor NAPOLEON has expressed concurrence with the action of the Government of National Defense in rejecting the conditions of the proposed armistice and in raising means for continued resistance, seems to have stimulated an idea which was previously gaining ground in many quarters, that the conclusion of peace may be accompanied by a restoration of the Imperial authority and the re-establishment of a settled Government. It is argued that, in the event of the capitulation of Paris, the return of the Emperor, and of such of his Generals as still command public confidence, would apparently furnish the sole guarantee against an indefinite period of anarchy, while at the same time, so far as the external relations of France are concerned, it would more than anything else facilitate a satisfactory settlement of the Eastern question, and reawaken hopes of the possibility of some approach toward a European disarmament. With the Roman, Spanish, and Turkish difficulties removed, Europe, it is suggested, would have prospects of prolonged peace better than any that have existed during the past twenty years."

Several French officers interned at Cologne gave a supper recently, to which a townsman was invited. One of the officers, a native of Nice, proposed the first toast in these terms: "I give the health of the most revered monarch of this country—King WILLIAM I. This Prince has freed France from a man who had enslaved the people for twenty years; he has united Germany, and by overthrowing the Emperor NAPOLEON he has indirectly effected the unity of Italy and freed the world from the Romish hierarchy." This toast was cordially received by his fellow officers. The same speaker mentioned that on the trial by court-martial of PALM, the German book-seller who in 1806 had written a pamphlet entitled *Germany in its Deepest Degradation*," and was shot by order of NAPOLEON, the French officer who acted as accuser remarked,—"If Germany is aroused it will assign France its natural frontier, the watershed of the Vosges." This prediction, observes the Cologne *Gazette*, is now about to be fulfilled.

The following is a broad classification from the later census, taken in 1866, of the inhabitants of Paris, according to their occupations or modes of life:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Living by horticulture | 11,936 |
| 2. | Living by industry, trade and commerce | 1,287,549 |
| 3. | Living by divers occupations or callings, including 45,323 concierges and their families | 76,339 |
| 4. | Living by the liberal professions | 75,238 |
| 5. | Army, gendarmerie, and the Police | 40,657 |
| 6. | Public administration | 59,678 |
| 7. | Clergy of different denominations | 9,679 |
| 8. | Persons living on their own means | 168,980 |
| 9. | Persons having no distinct occupation | 48,794 |
| 10. | Persons whose occupation could not be ascertained | 46,424 |
| | Total | 1,825,274 |

An Englishman who left Paris on the 8th and arrived at Brussels on the 17th of November, addresses a letter to the *Indépendance Belge* on the state of Paris. He says that life there is still more than endurable. Each inhabitant receives fifty grammes of meat a day; beef at one franc 20 centimes, and horse-flesh at one franc a pound. Beef and mutton will last till the end of the month; there will still remain 45,000 horses and immense quantities of salt meat stored at the New Opera, so that there will be enough meat for at least three months. Bread is secured till the end of April, and wine and spirits for two years. The writer was member of a dining club of eight. The dinner was usually composed of soup, meat, vegetables, cheese, wine, coffee, and his bill for the last week had amounted to only fourteen francs fifty centimes. In the municipal kitchens a litre of soup with vegetables can be had for thirty-five centimes. The poor receive food gratis. Each National Guard receives one franc fifty centimes daily. Those who do not stand in need of pay hand it back to the Government. They have been completely equipped to the number of 400,000. The guardians of public security named by the Government have disappeared, and police duty is now done by the National Guard. The greatest privation is the want of news from outside Paris.

Field-Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne declares that to accuse a man like Bazaine (with whom he served in the Crimea) of treason is most incomprehensible, and can only excite indignation. What were the operations that led to the army which Bazaine commanded not having retired in time to join the other corps still in the field, Sir John is not now prepared to discuss. But if Bazaine could not break through the forces opposed to him in the early days of his movement on Metz, he would have less and less chance of succeeding each day as it passed, as the positions round the place, naturally very strong, were capable of being greatly improved by field-works, which would be gradually progressing toward perfection; and while this was a continued state of improvement on the side of the blockading force, his own troops were in as constant a state of deterioration by the breaking up of his cavalry, field artillery and army transport. Thus, isolated as he was, by a very great distance from any friendly support, with an army utterly unprovided with every necessary means for a campaign, and his provisions exhausted, he had really no alternative left but to surrender.

### RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

**Possibility of the Hostility of America to England.**

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Nov. 22, contains the article following: "There is a very prevalent and natural hesitation in admitting among the possibilities that threaten peace just now the hostility of America to England. For our own part, we have said little or nothing on that head—contenting ourselves with pointing out that the German grievance instituted at the beginning of the war, and nourished ever since, is very like the American grievance, and that any favorable opportunity might combine them. It may be as well to point out that the fire wherewith they might easily be fused is kindled already. The German influence over American politics is known to be very potent. The outbreak of the war between France and Prussia was hailed with vast enthusiasm by that part of the population of the United States which wields this influence. Recent events, if they travel in a certain direction, may endanger or embarrass the German successes in France. This embarrassment, should it come into operation at all, will be mainly wrought by the hand of England, working against a possible arrangement between Russia and Prussia for their own advantage and to England's harm. In that case, (and of course we are only considering the contingencies of actual war)—is it not likely, is it not all but certain, that the German influence in America would be instantly arrayed in support of a movement hostile to England? German sentiment, equally with American sentiment, would be at once inflamed, and by the same agency; the German and the American grievance would be united. This hostility—in which the Irish element would join—might well be more urgent than the American Government could withstand; it would certainly be powerful enough to give that Government a pretense which might cover any apparent shabbiness in seizing upon an opportunity for the reparation, or revenge, which the whole country longs for."

**Probable Murder in Harlem.**

PATRICK CUMMINS was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of feloniously assaulting DANIEL CLIFFORD by stabbing him in the abdomen with a large dirk knife. It appears there has existed an old grudge between the parties, and both meeting on the corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, on Sunday morning, some angry words passed, when CUMMINS drew the knife and committed the felonious assault complained of. Justice MCQUADE committed CUMMINS to await the result of CLIFFORD's injuries.

### NEW-JERSEY LAW.

**Important Decisions in the Court of Errors—The Vanderveer Will Case—Riparian Rights.**

The New-Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals yesterday decided the Vanderveer will case adversely to Dr. CORNELL, the proponent. On the 23d of August, 1865, Dr. HENRY P. VANDERVEER died at the age of eighty-eight years, leaving the bulk of his property, which was valued at $200,000, to Dr. CORNELL, who was his attendant physician. The will was contested by the nephews of the testator, and the principal questions raised were whether the evidence adduced by CORNELL and his principal witness, JAMES WHITE, was of such a character as to prove that this will was executed with the full knowledge of its contents by the testator and whether there was a want of testamentary competency. The burden of the proof rested upon the proponent, and there was no proof that this will was ever read to the testator, or that he ever saw it after it was made, or made any alterations in it. The Court held that the will "crushed the testator's cherished hopes in reference to perpetuating the name and wealth of the family, and was therefore not probably the work of his sober moments, if it was his work at all." The Court dered therefore that the decree of the Chancellor confirming the will must be revoked and the will set aside.

Justice BEDLE read another opinion, arriving at the same conclusion by a different course of reasoning.

Chief-Justice BEASLEY dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Bench, as did also Judges OLDEN and SCUDDER. The vote stood, therefore, 9 to 3 in favor of the rejection of the will.

The great question of New-Jersey law and politics—the question of riparian rights—was decided in the case of the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company, appellants, vs. STEVENS. This case involves millions of dollars in real property. In the Spring of 1869 the Legislature granted to the Newark and Paterson Railroad, which is leased by the Erie, the right to the riparian lands on the bank of the Passaic and covering the water front of lands belonging to FREDERICK STEVENS. The railroad along this front was built upon trestles, and the railroad denied STEVENS' right to pass over their track to his property. The case came up on appeal from the Circuit Court, and the decision of that Court was sustained. Chief-Justice BEASLEY read an elaborate opinion, and decided that the Legislature was competent to cut off the rights of riparian owners without compensation, but that the Legislature had not given to the Newark and Paterson Railroad a grant of lands on the Passaic, but only the right of way in front of Mr. STEVENS' land, and that until the Legislature deprived him he had the right to pass to his lands. A somewhat lengthy adverse opinion was read by Chancellor ZABRISKIE. The first point of Judge BEASLEY's decision, that the Legislature could authorize the road without regard to the rights of riparian owners or compensation, was sustained by a vote of 8 to 3, and the second point that Mr. STEVENS had not been deprived of the right to pass to his lands by 12 to 1. A number of other decisions were read.

**Impaneling of a Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer—Arraignment of Dunn, the Alleged Assassin of Logan No. 2.**

The Court of Over and Terminer, for the December Term, was opened yesterday, Judge ALBERT CARDOZO presiding. A Grand Jury was impaneled, composed of the following gentlemen: Francis M. Bixby, foreman; John H. Abeel, John E. Byrne, John Babcock, Jas. H. Briggs, Robert W. S. Bonsell, Albert L. Briggs, Samuel W. Bass, Hiram J. Collins, Charles A. Cook, James Davis, John P. Elmendorf, Chas. Ferrero, Mathias Goetzel, Nicholas Hoffman, Joseph Humphill, Geo. F. Jackson, Patrick D. Kilduff, Cornelius V. A. Schuyler, Thomas Scott, Cephas G. Thompson, Henry A. Valentine, and Montague Ward.

Judge CARDOZO said, in charging them, that he did not deem it necessary to do more than direct their attention to the usual statistics which, by their terms, it became his duty to bring to their special notice. It was probable, he said, that some important business would be brought before them in the course of their deliberations, and if in relation thereto he should deem further instructions necessary, he would summon them before him for that purpose. The jury then retired for deliberation.

JEREMIAH DUNN was then arraigned on the charge of murder in the first degree, in having killed "LOGAN No. 2." He pleaded "not guilty," and in the absence of his counsel, Messrs. CHAS. S. SPENCER and WM. O. BARTLETT, the trial was postponed to Wednesday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

**The Case of Dr. Evans—No Decision Yet.**

An examination was held yesterday, at the Tombs, by Justice DOWLING, in the case of Dr. THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, who is under arrest on a charge of medical malpractice in the case of ANN O'NEILL and her two children.

ANN O'NEILL was examined, but stated nothing new.

Dr. EVANS was next examined in his own behalf. He stated that he graduated from the Edinburgh University in 1840; during his twenty years' practice in this City there were probably fifty infants from his establishment; they were all kindly treated until they could be "adopted out" to ladies wishing such children. The greater part of the statements of the accused have either been already published or were unfit to publish. The same may be said of the testimony of Mrs. JANE COLLINS, housekeeper of Dr. EVANS in his establishment at No. 191 Stanton-street. She had been employed by him for fifteen years; she had never known of any malpractice on the part of Dr. EVANS, and at one time was a patient of his herself; her son is now ten years old and quite healthy.

The further examination of witnesses was postponed until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

**Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.**

A meeting of the New-York branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church took place yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Church, on Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue.

Mrs. BALDWIN, who has spent several years in China, delivered a very interesting address, and spoke of the social habits and customs of the people.

LING CHA CHA, a Chinaman, who had been converted in San Francisco under Rev. Mr. BALDWIN's ministry, then addressed the meeting in his own language, which was interpreted by Mrs. BALDWIN. The great difference, he said, which struck him between America and China, was the position of the women in society. He thanked the ladies for what they had done for his own country, and hoped that he would yet return to call a few of his countrymen to Christ.

**Police Trials.**

Commissioners BOSWORTH and BARR, yesterday, investigated thirty complaints against policemen for violations of the rules, neglect of duty and improper conduct. The only cases of interest were furnished by a mishap to the Police steamer *Seneca*, when JOHN MARTIN, the pilot, was put on trial for allowing the vessel to strike the pier with such violence that she was greatly damaged. The pilot had nothing to say for himself, but it was said for him that, there being a strong ebb tide and wind at the time, the accident was unavoidable. Sergt. EDWIN A. O'BRIEN was then tried for permitting this same pilot to go ashore, and managing the boat himself, but it appeared there was no rule prohibiting him from doing so, and that he had never received orders not to do it. Sergt. O'BRIEN said that he considered himself fully competent to handle that boat, or any other, that he had done so frequently and never injured any vessel. Both the cases were referred to the Board.

**The Mysterious Death of Patrick Vaughan.**

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of PATRICK VAUGHAN, alias George Johnson, who died on the 1st inst. at the Park Hospital from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen. Several witnesses testified that the deceased had said that he had shot himself. The evidence was, however, unsatisfactory. As THOS. KERRIGAN, in whose company he was on the night of the occurrence, has not been found by the Police, the Coroner decided to adjourn the case indefinitely, so that a search could be made for him.

**Four Cases of Probable Murder.**

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, JAMES MCFARLAND, residing on Eighty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue who was charged with feloniously assaulting a little girl named MARY ANNE COSGROVE, aged ten, of No. 454 West Sixteenth-street—striking the child on the head with a stone—was committed to await the result.

BRIDGET KAIN, of No. 103 Greene-street, was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on a charge of stabbing AUGUST PAUL in the shoulder with a knife.

Yesterday afternoon MARTIN BURNS was arrested on a charge of assaulting a woman named Mrs. HALLON, striking her with a poker in the eye. The instrument completely destroyed that organ, and otherwise inflicted injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. BURNS was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court, and held for trial.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, CORNELIUS KIRBY was charged with feloniously assaulting JOHN HEANEY, of No. 421 West Thirteenth-street. The prisoner struck the complainant on the head with a blunt instrument, injuring him so seriously that his life is despaired of. KIRBY was held to await the result of the injuries.

**The East River Bridge Fire—Investigation of the Matter Continued.**

Fire Marshal KEADY, of Brooklyn, recommenced the investigation of the circumstances attending the recent fire in the caisson of the East River Bridge yesterday morning.

W. A. ROEBLING, Chief Engineer of the work, was the first witness. After relating the circumstances, already familiar to the readers of the TIMES, he said: All the men when at work use candles, but there is no necessity for the flames going near the roof of the caisson. To increase the tightness and to guard against fire, every seam is pointed with cement, so that if a candle should get there it would not draw in the fire. Wherever the calcium lights are located sheets of iron are fastened, so that the flames cannot affect the structure. The only place not so protected was where the fire broke out. A main bearing-frame ran across it, so that it was impossible to obtain access to it. That, however, was the weak point. From what I have been able to learn I have found an empty candle-box was nailed against a bearing-frame in the roof. Some one of the working men either kept his clothes or his whisky bottle there. My idea is that that man looked into the box at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while he held a candle in one hand while reaching in with the other, and brought the flame into it. From the amount of damage done it must have taken that much time. Two months ago the timber was so wet that it was impossible to set it on fire. Mr. YOUNG told me (he is now paralyzed, in common with several other men, with working in the caisson,) that he saw one timber had been charred away for a distance of four feet on each side, and he first applied carbonic acid gas to it, but that proved ineffectual. When I went into the caisson I directed a steam jet of one inch to be thrown on it, the result of which was that in an hour the fire appeared to be extinguished. At 8 next morning, however, a messenger came to me and told me a fire had been discovered at the fourth or fifth course of timber, by the carpenter, who had been boring holes in search of the fire. Then we flooded the caisson. There is no river water in the caisson, and it is perfectly dry, so we had to introduce it through the water-shaft. It requires 1,400,000 gallons of water to flood it. We tried every way rather than have resourse to it. The operation of flooding a dry caisson is risky. The air pressure must be kept up to support the weight. This was carried on perfectly. The caisson settled two inches. It settled six inches in a day before that, so that this is a slight matter. [The settling averages three inches.] The damage can be replaced for $400 or $500. I don't think the damage has passed beyond the tin barrier. If necessary, we will cut a hole in it, and a man can fill the crevice, and that hole will be filled with vertical posts; but this will not be done until the caisson is finished. Seventy-five stone pillars are now building for the support of the caisson. There was no sign of defection or yielding in the roof when the last man came out of the caisson.

This concluded the investigation.

**Murder at Cranberry, N. J.—Arrest of the Murderer.**

The affray which occurred on Thursday last, between Mr. PULLEN, of Cranberry, Middlesex County, N. J., and NIXON, by whom the former was shot, and which was published in these columns on Saturday, has resulted in the death of Mr. PULLEN and the arrest of NIXON. At about noon on the day of the tragedy NIXON's cow, which found pasture with the cattle belonging to many of NIXON's neighbors, in the public highway, broke into Mr. PULLEN's wheat-field. PULLEN drove the cow to his barn, where he kept her till evening, sending word to NIXON during the afternoon to come and take the animal away. At about 6 o'clock, no word having been received from NIXON, Mr. PULLEN started, in company with his colored boy, to drive the animal to the pound. On their way they were passed by NIXON, who was on horseback. A short distance in advance NIXON dismounted and tied his horse to a post in front of the residence of Rev. Mr. SHANNON. He there waited until Mr. PULLEN and the boy came up leading the cow. NIXON then stepped up and snatched the rope by which the cow was held from PULLEN's hand, and struck at the latter, but missed him. PULLEN returned the attack by knocking NIXON to the ground. NIXON arose and renewed the assault, when PULLEN again struck him. NIXON then pulled out his revolver and fired at PULLEN, the weapon being pointed at his breast, within two feet from him. By a blow Mr. PULLEN struck down the weapon, but it discharged its contents into his abdomen. He fell bleeding and fainting, while his murderer instantly made his escape, only to be arrested, however, after the extent of the injuries done his victim had become known. Mr. PULLEN was taken up and carried to the house of his aged father, who lives within a short distance. Here he finally died. NIXON, who is now lodged in the County Jail, has commenced preparations for making a vigorous defense. He has engaged Mr. A. V. SCHENCK as his counsel, and will plead self-defense in extenuation of his crime.

**Important Decision in Police Affairs—Abrogation of the Short Tours.**

For several years past the tours of duty in the Police Department have been changed on the 15th of November to what is known as "short tours," being four hours on and four off. The system has always been unpopular with the force, and considered objectionable for many reasons by citizens who were familiar with the subject, and Superintendent KELSO therefore omitted to make the usual order, intending, if instituting the short tours at all, to have them extend only over the three months when the most severe Winter weather might naturally be expected. But he believed that the public would be much better served by their entire abrogation, provided the men could withstand exposure for six hours instead of four, without breaking down. In order to obtain an authoritative opinion on this point, the latter question was referred to the Board of Police Surgeons, which yesterday decided that the health of the force would not deteriorate as a consequence of the Winter tours being six hours. They were forced to this conclusion by the fact that an investigation of the records showed that the largest percentage of sickness in the force had been while the short tours were in vogue. The Board attempted to go further, and designate what the tours should be; but upon the suggestion of Surgeon FRELIGH that to do so would be to usurp the functions of the Superintendent, the proposed action was abandoned.

This action of the surgeons will be reported to the Police Commissioners today, and will probably be decisive of the matter. Superintendent KELSO will probably soon issue an order making the tours uniform of six hours each, thus getting rid of the long-obnoxious "dog-watch," which has been so great a boon to burglars and footpads. The new tours are to be from 7 A. M. to 1 P. M., then to 7 P. M., next to 1 A. M., and lastly to 7 A. M. again.

**Singular Suicide of a Recluse.**

RUDOLPH KLAU, a native of Germany, thirty-five years of age, and a blacksmith by occupation, for some time past resided alone, as he was unmarried, on the fifth floor of No. 220 Mott-street. For two days past he had not been seen, and as his door was locked and the key inside, his neighbors became suspicious, and last evening the door was forced by Officer CROKER, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Upon entering the room, he found KLAU lying dead, with a pistol-shot wound in the left breast, and the pistol lying beside him showed that he had died by his own hand. The body was already rigid, and it was supposed the deed had been committed some time during Sunday. The Police took charge of the remains to await an inquest.

**Board of Assistant Aldermen.**

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. GALVIN in the chair.

The President announced the following committee appointments to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Assistant Alderman ROGERS: Public Works, Mr. HAMPSON; Finance, Mr. O'BRIEN; Roads, Mr. ROBINSON; Streets, Mr. REILLY.

A resolution to have the Chamber of the Board repaired, refitted and suitably refurnished, was adopted.

Resolutions were adopted to pave with Belgian pavement Downing-street, Thirty-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River; Twenty-second-street, from Fourth-avenue to Broadway, and Seventy-fourth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.

**Board of Aldermen.**

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

The only business transacted was to direct the paving of Cherry-street, Clinton-street, Eighth-street, Astor-place and Thirty-sixth-street with Belgian pavement.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday next.

**Proceedings in the United States Circuit Court—Jurors Fined for Non-Attendance—Old Suit Against Gen. Butler.**

The calendar of jury cases at the United States Circuit Court was taken up, yesterday, by Judge WOODRUFF. There was a large panel of petit jurors, but several of the latter who failed to appear were fined $25 each. On motion of District-Attorney DAVIS, an order was granted directing judgment to be entered against the Stuyvesant Bank, and ordering 790 United States bonds replevied from the bank to be given to the Government by the Marshal. In the case brought by TILDEN & Co. against Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, for the recovery of money on the sale of the ship *Rosa*, seized during the war for the purpose of using it in the expedition of Gen. BANKS to the Teche District, a motion was made for a postponement, on the ground that Gen. BUTLER was compelled to be absent in attending to his duties in Congress.

The motion will be decided today.

**Completing the New Court-House—Appointment of Commissioners—A Hornet's Nest—Prospective Trouble in the Tammany Camp.**

Messrs. NORTON, COMAN, INGERSOLL and WALSH, the Commissioners appointed to complete the new Court-house, under the provisions of section 11, chapter 382 of the laws of New-York for the current year, met, on Saturday last, and organized, with closed doors, in the Supervisor's room, and met again, yesterday. Hon MIKE NORTON was chosen Chairman unanimously. On Friday morning last the stalwart NORTON informed his friends that he would not accept the appointment of Court-house Commissioner, as he had ascertained that there were $400,000 in claims to be saddled on to the new Commissioners, to be taken out of the appropriation of $600,000 made in the Tax Levy by the Legislature to complete the Court-house. What arguments were used by TWEED, CONNOLLY, HALL & CO. to get NORTON to accept are not known, but that TWEED sent for him, and that NORTON qualified after the interview is well known, and admitted by NORTON's friends, who also assert that the new Commissioners have repudiated all claims not authorized by law. Already a number of high salaried foremen and workmen have been discharged, and others will soon be employed, judging by the sudden mania exhibited last evening at the rooms of the Norton Association, in Hudson-street, to join that highly respectable and honorable society. It is also said, on authority which cannot be questioned, that an *exposé* will be made by the Commission of all the facts connected with the issuance of the due bills representing the $400,000, in which the "Ring" and their numerous relatives will be exposed. The persons and firms "repudiated," at the session yesterday, were the East Chester Quarry Company, W. W. CORNELL & Co., (iron-work contractors,) twenty-eight janitors, the Architect and Superintendent. It is in contemplation to place a Mansard roof, instead of a dome, on the building, and probably TWEED, who owns a quarry at Malden, in Ulster County, will furnish the slates.

**Miss Kate Field's Lecture.**

Miss KATE FIELD lectures, to-night, at Association Hall, on "Charles Dickens." The lecture has been well approved in Boston and elsewhere as a sprightly and entertaining composition pleasingly delivered. Miss FIELD's deep sympathy with the idiosyncracies and writings of the deceased novelist has, doubtless, impelled her to deal with her subject in a loving and earnest spirit, and to do all that in her lies in the way of analyzing and illustrating his genius. Miss FIELD has shown much courage in facing the difficulties of the career on which she has entered—a career that to some looks very inviting, but is very arduous, and oftentimes thankless as well—and we hope her encouragement and reward in appealing for Metropolitan suffrage will be commensurate with her deserts, and with the interest and importance of her theme.

**M. Favarger's Recitations.**

The last of the series of recitations by M. FAVARGER, at the Union League Theatre, occurs this afternoon. The programme will consist of selections from Voltaire, Linguet, Brueys, Lamartine, Victor Hugo and De Verdun.

With unfailing enterprise, Mr. BRENTANO has secured early copies of the following English Christmas books and new periodicals: *Bow Bell's Annual, The Belgravia Annual, The Christmas Annual, Good Words, The Leisure Hour, The Sunday at Home, The Young Ladies' Journal, Cottager and Artisan, Milliner and Artisan*. BRENTANO's counters, always liberally supplied, are at present loaded with an endless selection of seasonable literature, to which every few days bring fresh additions.

**A. Raymond & Co.,**
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS,
Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
THE GOODS MADE UP AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAVE BEEN SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, AND ARE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

A LARGE invoice of choice Perfumery just received. DITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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**Coughs and Colds.**—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual. The Troches have been tested by time, and pronounced universally superior to all other articles for the same purpose.

**Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!** MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success.

**Missisquoi Spring Water.**
The water of this great spring is a specific for Cancer, Bright's Disease, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous Affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. A fresh supply just received by J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.

**Holiday Presents.**
Chromos, Stereoscopes, Views, Frames and Albums, imported and manufactured by E. and H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, New-York, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

**German Cathartic Lozenges, for Costiveness, Piles and Dyspepsia.** An excellent cathartic for young and old. They are mild, efficacious, harmless, purely vegetable, very agreeable to the taste. A positive cure for constipation and its attendant evils, and at all times a pleasant and certain cathartic. Thirty-five cents per box. Sold at all druggists'.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**Goods Suitable for the Holidays. Swiss** Carved Goods. THE SWISS MANUFACTURING CO., No. 36 East 14th-st., corner University-place.

**Four Cents a Foot for Weather Strips.** ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff-st.

### MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—BOOTH.—At the Methodist Church, corner Johnson and Jay sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 4, 1870, by Rev. Mr. WARE, Mr. WILLIE A. WILLIAMS to Miss SARAH A. BOOTH, all of Brooklyn.

### DIED.

BELL.—On Monday evening, Dec. 5, DAVID BELL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Edward Crommelin, No. 54 Morton-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

BRENNAN.—On Saturday, at 3½ P. M., at his residence, corner of 84th-st., and Broadway, PATRICK BRENNAN.

The funeral will take place on this Tuesday morning, Dec. 6, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, whence the body will be taken to the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, corner of 97th-st., and Broadway, where a solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. The relatives and friends of the family, as also those of his sons, Thos. S. and Louis T. Brennan; of his brother George; of his sons-in-law, Jas. R. O'Beirne, P. Clark and Jas. Murphy, and of his brothers-in-law, Thos. Moloney, James Crowe, and George Burke, are respectfully invited.

BURGER.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, GEORGE BURGER.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Wall-st., Morrisania, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M. The Sandy Hook Pilots and the members of Constitution Lodge F. A. M., are respectfully invited.

The members of Constitution Lodge, No. 241, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend an emergent Communication in our rooms, Booth's Building, corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av., on Tuesday next, Dec. 6, at 9½ o'clock A. M., prompt, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late esteemed brother, GEORGE BURGER. The members of Lilly Lodge, No. 342, and the fraternity invited.

GEORGE W. WYCKOFF, Master.
HENRY C. PARKE, Secretary.

COGGILL.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Dec. 3, at his residence, No. 254 5th-av., FREDERICK W. COGGILL, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HOPKINS.—At Ravenswood, Long Island, Dec. 4, GILBERT HOPKINS, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

MILDEBERGER.—On Sunday, 4th inst., ELEANOR, wife of Henry D. Mildeberger, in the 44th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 316 West 25th-st., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PERSSE.—On Monday, Dec. 5, MARGARETTA, widow of the late Dudley Persse.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 East 33d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—At Glen Cove, on Friday, Dec. 2, 1870, ALLIE, daughter of Rev. John S. Roberts, aged 5 years and 1 day.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 4, at Glen Cove, Long Island, JANE KINGSLAND, wife of Capt. Joseph G. Russell, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Cars leave Hunter's Point, by Long Island Railroad, at 11 o'clock A. M., returning from Glen Cove at 3½ P. M.

SCUDDER.—At Huntington, Long Island, Monday, the 5th inst., in the 79th year of her age, ELIZABETH H. SCUDDER, widow of Henry Scudder, late of Northport.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Huntington, Long Island, at 1½ on Wednesday, 7th inst., to which her relatives and friends and those of her children and grand-children are invited.

SISCO.—At his residence, Staten Island, on Saturday, Dec. 3, of pneumonia, WILLIAM L. SISCO, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral from the old St. Paul's Church, Stapleton, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

WALTON.—On the 2d inst., in New-Orleans, MARK WALTON aged 84 years, one of the oldest residents of that city.

WOOD.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 4, ESTHER, wife of the late Jeremiah Wood, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her nephew's residence, No. 235 West 48th-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NICOL & DAVIDSON.**
No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES
500 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.
Also of our own manufacture,
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
(a specialty by our own artist,)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

**QUITTING THE BUSINESS.**
White French china dinner sets, 151 pieces, $30; white French china tea sets, 44 pieces, $6 60; white French china soup tureens, large size, $2 25; white French china covered dishes, large size, $1 20; ditto, smaller size, 80 cents; colored chamber sets, 11 pieces, $4 50; Parisian granite dinner sets, 170 pieces, $24.
QUITTING THE BUSINESS.
Colored and gilt French china dinner sets, $70 and upward; colored and gilt tea sets, 44 pieces, $9 80. Bargains in Majolica dessert sets, flower-pots and vases; 500 cuspadores at less than importation cost; 100 pairs French mantel vases; 100 pairs [illegible] figures, at half price; a few gas chandeliers left will be sold at a great sacrifice.
QUITTING THE BUSINESS.
Ivory-handled dinner knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 per dozen; ditto tea knives, $3 50; silver-plated table spoons and forks, $6 per dozen; silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, very best plate, new designs, beautifully engraved, $39; silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $3 50; silver-plated coffee urns, cake-baskets, waiters, &c.; cut and engraved table glass in great variety.
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**$32 CURRENCY.**—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Dec. 24. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,264.

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## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 5.

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $90,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..113⅜ | 200 N.Y.C. & H. R..s3. 91⅝ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.106⅞ | 100 do.......... 91⅝ |
| 20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n..........s3 109⅛ | 100 do..........b.c. 91⅝ |
| 15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3..........108⅜ | 500 do..........b60 91⅝ |
| 25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.109⅜ | 50000 N. Y. C. & H. C..........s60 85⅜ |
| 3,000 do..........110 | 30000 do..........b. c. 85⅜ |
| 13,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 58 | 100 Erie Railway.......... 24⅜ |
| 5,000 N. Car. 6s, old b. 47 | 300 do..........b. c. 24⅜ |
| 3,000 N. Car. 6s, new.. 25¾ | 100 Harlem R..........132 |
| 11,000 Va. 6s, old,...b. c 68 | 100 do..........131⅝ |
| 1,000 Erie 2d M.. '79... 92 | 100 do..........131⅝ |
| 1,000 Mich. S. S.F. bs. 97⅛ | 200 do..........b. c.131⅝ |
| 2,000 Cen. Pac.G. bds. 91⅝ | 200 L. S. & M. S. R..c. 92⅝ |
| 1,000 do.......... 91⅝ | 800 do..........b. c. 92⅝ |
| 2,000 Chi. & N.W. 1st. 93⅜ | 5 Panama R.......... 76⅝ |
| 1,000 Mor. & Es.C.bs. 88⅛ | 300 Chi. & N. W. P.... 90 |
| 1,000 Chi. & Alt.In.bs. 92⅛ | 400 do..........b. c. 89⅞ |
| 1,000 D. & S. City 1st. 95⅛ | 50 C., C., C. & I. R.......... 80⅛ |
| 10,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 83⅛ | 115 N. J. Cen. R..........109 |
| 28,000 C.F.& Minn. 1st. 83⅛ | 50 Chi. & R. I. R..........110⅛ |
| 5,000 L. S. Div. bds... 93⅛ | 50 Mil. & St. P. R.......... 60 |
| 1,000 C., P. & A.1st. c. 94 | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.......... 81⅛ |
| 37 Bank of Republic..115 | 200 Tol., W. & W....b3 51⅛ |
| 100 Bank Commerce..126 | 300 do..........b15 51⅛ |
| 200 West. U. Tel...... 44⅛ | 29 P., F.W. & C. G.... 94⅛ |
| 300 do..........b. c. 44⅛ | 20 do.......... 94⅛ |
| 100 Mariposa Pref..... 10⅛ | 100 Del., L. & W..........109⅛ |
| 680 do.......... 10 | 100 do..........109⅛ |
| 300 do..........b. c. 10⅛ | 100 do..........b. c.109⅛ |
| 200 Boston W. P..... 20 | 100 Alt. & T. H. R..... 25 |
| 200 Pac. M. S. Co..... 42⅜ | 50 Chi., B. & Q. R.....153 |
| 15 Adams Express... 65⅛ | 200 C., C. & I. C.R..... 18⅛ |
| 12 Am. Mer. U. Ex.... 46⅛ | 100 do..........b3 18⅛ |
| 70 Reading R..........101⅜ | 100 do..........b10 18⅛ |
| | 300 Ohio & Miss. R..... 31⅛ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $2,500 U. S. 6s, C., '81..113⅜ | 50 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 91⅛ |
| 25,000 do..........113⅛ | 300 do..........b30 91⅛ |
| 4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.106⅜ | 200 do....bet. call 91⅛ |
| 1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, b3..........107 | 100 do..........s3 91⅛ |
| 15,000 U.S.5-20C., '65,n..109⅛ | 25,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 85⅛ |
| 17,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67..109⅛ | 100 Harlem...bet. call.132 |
| 10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..106⅛ | 300 Reading..........101⅛ |
| 3,000 U.S. 5s,10-40, R..106⅛ | 200 do..........s60.101⅛ |
| 3,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....110⅜ | 500 do..........s60.101⅛ |
| 20,000 Va. St. 6s, o.s60. 67⅛ | 400 do..........s60.101⅛ |
| 4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 58⅛ | 200 L. S. & M. S.....b3 92⅛ |
| 5,000 N. Car.St. 6s,n... 25⅛ | 300 do..........s30 92⅛ |
| 7,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 68⅛ | 200 do..........s3 92⅛ |
| 12,000 Union Pac.. 1st. 81⅛ | 100 do..bet.call..s5 92⅛ |
| 2,000 Cent. P. Gold b. 91⅞ | 35 Mich. Cent..........121 |
| 1,000 L. Shore Div. b. 93 | 200 Union Pacific..... 17⅛ |
| 10 Cent. Nat. Bank..105⅛ | 200 Clev. & Pitts..........105⅛ |
| 25 Merchants' Bank.117 | 10 New-Jersey Cent..109 |
| 100 West Union Tel.. 44⅛ | 100 do..........108⅛ |
| 100 do....b30 44⅛ | 50 Chi. & R. I..........110⅛ |
| 1,100 do..........b3 44⅛ | 100 do..........110⅛ |
| 100 do....bet. call 44⅛ | 100 Mil. & St. P...... 59⅛ |
| 100 Bos.W.P..bet. call 20 | 100 do.......... 59⅛ |
| 75 Adams Exp....... 65 | 50 Tol.,Wab.& West. 51⅛ |
| | 100 Bost., Hart.&Erie. 3⅛ |
| | 125 Chi. & Alton..........115⅛ |
| | 100 C., C. & Ind. Cent. 18⅛ |

MONDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The course of the Gold Room today was 111⅛@111⅛@111⅛ ₱ cent. The firmness of the market was scarcely justified by the tenor of the European news, but rumors were current as on Saturday, of a combination to make the Cash Gold scarce by locking it up from the use of the Street, and thus to advance the price, or else to force large bonuses for the daily use of the Gold. We cannot vouch for the full significance of these rumors, but it seems reasonably certain that Gold has been suddenly withdrawn from employment on the Street, simultaneously with the withdrawal of Greenbacks from the Money market, *dead rent* (or Interest without employment) being paid on both for effect on the Stock market. The Continental Bank was made the medium through which Money was locked up on Friday Afternoon and Saturday Morning to the extent of $2,500,000, and again this morning to the extent of $800,000. We do not know that even the officers of the Bank were aware of the mean purpose to which it was to be used and abused on Saturday morning, but, from our knowledge of the President and Directors, we feel safe in saying that the scandal will not be suffered to go on much longer. The Bank barely escaped public reprobation for its accidental complicity in the same questionable practice two years ago.

The advance in the rates for Money among the Brokers to 6@7 ₱ cent. was maintained, but there was no difficulty in the supply on these terms.

The Public Funds were steady on a comparative scarcity of 5-20 and other United States Stocks on the Street, which restrains the dealers, who are inclined to sell the market down, from any formidable bearish movement. The 5-20s of 1867 are 109⅝, and the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s 106½ ₱ cent.

The leading drawers of Exchange advanced their 60 days' rate on London to 109 ₱ cent., and business was done to a fair extent at this figure and at 108⅞ ₱ cent. The Short Sight rates are 109⅝@109⅞ ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange was fairly active on the New-York and Harlem Railways, and also on Western Union Telegraph, the prices of Saturday Afternoon being barely supported, and the turn of speculation, if anything, in favor of *short* sellers.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 5.

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 106½ | 106½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 107½ | 107½ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 109¼ | 109⅝ |
| American Gold Coin | 111⅛ | 111 |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 108⅞ | 109 |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 57¼ | 58¼ |
| New-York Central and Hudson | 91⅞ | 91⅝ |
| N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates | 85¾ | 85⅜ |
| Reading Railroad | 101¾ | 101⅞ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 110½ | 110⅝ |
| North-west Common | 81 | 81 |
| North-west Preferred | 90 | 89⅞ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 42⅜ | 42¼ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 81½ | 81⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 60 | 59⅝ |
| Lake Shore | 92⅞ | 93 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 31⅝ | 31⅜ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 51⅝ | 51½ |
| Western Telegraph | 44¾ | 44⅝ |
| Erie | 24½ | 24⅜ |

The President's Message was not published in full on the Street before the close of business, nor were the contents of the Annual Treasury Report officially known; so that the market of this day may be regarded as almost wholly free from the influences usually abundant upon the meeting of Congress.

The Southern State Bonds were higher and the Public Funds firm in the Afternoon. The offerings of the latter are unusually limited in amount.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $258,434 16 |
| Gold payments | 418,833 26 |
| Gold balance | 60,330,964 39 |
| Currency receipts | 314,324 54 |
| Currency payments | 445,197 73 |
| Currency balance | 6,947,938 52 |
| Customs | 234,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......110 | 5-20 coup., n. i., '65......109⅛ |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....113⅜ | 5-20 reg., '67......106 |
| 5-20 reg., '62......107 | 5-20 coup., '67......109⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., '62......107½ | 5-20 reg., '68......106⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '64......106⅞ | 5-20 coup., '68......109⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., '64......107 | 10-40 reg......106⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '65......107 | 10-40 coup......106½ |
| 5-20 coup., '65......107⅛ | 6s currency......110⅜ |
| 5-20 reg., n. i., '65......105⅞ | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, new bds..... 58 | Kentucky 6s......... 99⅛ |
| Va. 6s, old.......... 66½ | Ill. Canal Bds., '70....100 |
| Va. 6s, new bds....... 63½ | Ill. coupon 6s, '77......100 |
| Va. 6s, reg., old........ 49½ | Ill. coupon 6s, '79......100 |
| Ga. 7s, new bds......... 91½ | Ill. War Loan.........100 |
| N. C. Fund'g Act, '68. 27¼ | Ind. 6 ₱ c. War Loan.100 |
| N. C. F. Act, new bds. 25 | Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73....100 |
| N. C. Special Tax..... 18 | Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78....106 |
| S. Car. 6s, new bds.... 68 | Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83....100 |
| S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct. 65 | Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78....100 |
| Mo. 6s.......... 92¾ | N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n..107¼ |
| Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo iss. 92½ | N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.107¼ |
| La. 7s, Penitentiary... 76 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.102 |
| California 7s..........112 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.102 |
| Connecticut 6s..........101½ | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.102 |
| Rhode Island 6s.........101 | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100 |
| Ark. 6s, Funded....... 64 | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81.....103 | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 90 | Gt. West. [illegible]...... 89½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 89 | Quincy & T[illegible], '90... 81 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 87½ | Ill. & So. I[illegible]st.... 78 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 87½ | Gal. & Chi. [illegible]....100¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......100 | Gal. & Chi. 2[illegible].... 95 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76.100½ | Chi., R. I. [illegible]....100½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76....100½ | Morris & [illegible] 1st...100 |
| Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 81 | Morris & Essex 2d... 95½ |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 87 | N. J. Cen. 2d..........100 |
| Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85..105½ | N. J. Cen. n. bds..........102 |
| Hud. 7s, 3d, '75.......[illegible] | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.100 |
| Harlem 1st.......[illegible] | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d... 96 |
| Har. C., M. & S. F.... 90½ | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d... 92 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.. [illegible] | Clev. & P. Con. S. F.. 70 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.111½ | Clev. & P. 2d.......... [illegible] |
| Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d..... 94½ | Clev. & P. 3d.......... [illegible] |
| M. S. & N. I. S.F.7 ₱ ct 96 | Clev. & P. 4th.......... 72 |
| Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 98 | Chi. & Alt. 1st..........102 |
| Cen. Pac. Bds.......... 91¼ | Chi. & Alt. Inc.......... 92 |
| Union Pac. 1st bds.... 81 | Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 89½ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Union P. L. Gts. 7s... 70 | Ohio & Miss cons..... 89 |
| Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 62⅛ | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 95 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75...106 | St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 89⅛ |
| Alt. & T. H. 1st....... 95 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s...104⅛ |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 80 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 92⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F..... 97⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 94 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 93⅛ | Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d 88 |
| Con. 7 ₱ ct. conv..... 87⅛ | Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 83⅛ |
| Han. & St. J. Conv....105 | Mar. & Cin. 1st....... 92 |
| Lack. & West. Bds....101 | Chi. & Mil. 1st....... 91 |
| Del., L. & W. 1st..... 98 | Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st... 83 |
| Del., L. & W. 2d...... 96 | Tol., P. & W., E. D... 82⅛ |
| Tol. & W. 1st ex...... 93⅛ | Tol., P. & W., W. D.. 81⅛ |
| Tol. & W. 2d......... 94⅛ | Tol., P. & W. 2d...... 67 |
| Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.... 78 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97 |
| Tol. & W. Cons. conv. 83 | Bos., H. & E. guar.... 29⅛ |
| Gt. West. 1st, '88.....100 | Cedar Falls & M. 1st.. 83⅛ |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manhattan....148 | Park....169 |
| Merchants'....116⅛ | Manuf. & Merchants'.100 |
| Mechanics'....137 | N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.109 |
| Union....137 | Central National....105⅛ |
| America....145 | Fourth National....108⅛ |
| City....212 | Tenth National....125⅛ |
| Tradesmen's....153 | Oriental....165 |
| Mechanics' & Traders.135 | Gold Exchange.... 70 |
| National....116 | Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.100 |
| Merchants' Exchange.103⅛ | Del. & Hudson Canal.120⅛ |
| Leather Manuf....190 | Pennsylvania Coal....220 |
| Seventh Ward....122 | Maryland Coal Co.... 20 |
| State of New-York...104 | Spring Mountain Coal 40 |
| Commerce....126 | Canton Co., Baltimore 67⅛ |
| Broadway....300 | Con. Coal of Md.... 20 |
| Ocean.... 70 | Cum. Coal & Iron.... 25 |
| Mercantile....124 | Western Union Tel.. 44⅛ |
| Bank of the Republic.117 | Quicksilver Mining.. 4 |
| Irving....118 | Mariposa Mining.... 5 |
| Metropolitan....136 | Mariposa Pref.... 10 |
| Citizens'....140 | Mariposa Trustee Cer 30 |
| People's....145 | Boston Water Power. 20 |
| Grocers'....118 | Adams Express.... 65 |
| Market....126 | Wells-Fargo Express. 31⅛ |
| Shoe & Leather....163 | Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.. 2⅛ |
| Corn Exchange....128 | American Express.... 46 |
| Continental.... 95 | United States Express 34⅛ |
| Commonwealth.... 90 | Pacific Mail.... 42⅛ |
| Importers' & Traders'.159 | Atlantic Mail.... 24 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 5.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, Old | 96¼ | 96½ |
| City 6s, New | 99⅜ | 99⅞ |
| Camden and Amboy | 117⅜ | 117⅞ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 61⅞ | 62 |
| Reading | 101⅞ | 102 |
| Lehigh Valley | 60⅝ | 60⅞ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 37½ | 37¾ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 26⅜ | 26½ |
| Northern Central | 40¼ | 40½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 34⅜ | 34½ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 90⅝ | 90¾ |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1870.

**FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.**

Within the past three months a very large amount of Five-Twenty Bonds have been funded through our office into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, besides large sales of the same securities for new investments.

We deal in Central Pacific Bonds the same as in Government Securities, and regard them as affording the desired medium for funding Five-Twenty Bonds, *without reduction of interest and with unimpaired security.*

They are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

☞ *They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange, and can be sold at current market price as readily as the Bonds of the Government.*

The EARNINGS of the Road *for 1870 will reach Eight Million Dollars*, and the increase is shown in the following figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1870 | $7,417,317 |
| Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1869 | 5,260,882 |
| Increase in 1870 | $2,156,435 |

We keep a supply of these Securities on hand, and furnish them at current market price, which today is 91¼.

*This price includes the coupon due Jan. 1, for which three per cent. in gold will be received by the purchaser, on bonds bought during this month.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Proceeds of $1,000 5-20 bond of 1867, sold today at 109¼ | $1,092 50 |
| Cost of $1,000 Central Pacific bond, today at 91¼ | 912 50 |
| Difference realized | $180 00 |

We continue, as heretofore, to buy and sell Government Bonds, make Collections, receive Deposits, subject to check at sight without notice, and allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York, Offer to investors the following Securities:

NEW-YORK CITY 7 per cent. Bonds of 1875, 1885, 1889.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7 per cent. Bonds, 1884.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON., No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 5, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks | 12 | Hides, bdls | 578 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 4 | Leather, sides | 5,778 |
| Cotton, bales | 13,691 | Spirits Turp., bbls | 622 |
| Cotton-seed, bags | 608 | Resin, bbls | 203 |
| Copper, bbls | 43 | Pork, bbls | 473 |
| Copper, cakes | 323 | Beef, pks | 847 |
| Dried Fruit, pks | 180 | Cut-meats, pks | 426 |
| Eggs, bbls | 806 | Lard, pks | 950 |
| Flour, bbls | 28,183 | Lard, kegs | 300 |
| Wheat, bushels | 290,416 | Butter, pks | 2,353 |
| Corn, bushels | 56,504 | Cheese, pks | 8,094 |
| Oats, bushels | 120,980 | Tallow, pks | 415 |
| Rye, bushels | 1,150 | Dressed Hogs, No. | 45 |
| Malt, bushels | 2,750 | N. O. Molasses, bbls | 3,184 |
| Barley, bushels | 126,664 | N. O. Sugar, hhds | 192 |
| Grass-seed, bushels | 300 | Moss, bales | 55 |
| Flax-seed, bushels | 84 | Tobacco, hhds | 110 |
| Beans, bushels | 636 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs | 31 |
| Peas, bushels | 300 | Whisky, bbls | 342 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 1,000 | Wool, bales | 38 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 220 | Rice, pks | 423 |
| Rice Flour, bags | 100 | Starch, boxes | 1,834 |
| Hemp, bales | 9 | Pea-nuts, bags | 1,039 |
| Hops, bales | 621 | Ginseng, pks | 23 |
| Hides, No. | 1,998 | Sumac, bags | 265 |

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Sandusky*, for Liverpool—25 cases Oil Peppermint, 6,190 bbls. Flour, 101 cases Sewing-machines, 1,856 boxes Cheese, 276 bags Clover-seed, 30 chests Rhubarb, 100 boxes Tobacco, 16,198 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—1,133 bales Cotton, 257,681 lbs. Cheese, 795 tcs. Beef, 250,515 lbs. Bacon, 60,997 lbs. Lard, 707 bbls. Apples, 35 cases Sewing-machines, 11 boxes Clocks, 15 cases Seeds, 28 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 1 bbl. Skins.

By the bark *Balder*, for Newcastle—17,314 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Abeona*, for Glasgow—2,800 bbls. Flour, 14,091 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Barley.

By the bark *H. L. Routh*, for Antwerp—6,000 Staves, 29,409 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bbls. Flour, 100 hhds. Tobacco.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls have been dull and nominal at $8 50@$9 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet in the local market at unchanged prices. At Baltimore 4,543 bags, by the bark *Virginia Dare* to arrive, and at New-Orleans 3,400 bags by the British brig *Linus* have been sold on private terms. In other lines the movements have been unimportant. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 15c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted off ⅛c. ₱ lb. on a moderate movement for early delivery, mainly for shipment, and an active trade in contracts for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 5,094 bales for early delivery, (of which 743 bales were to arrive,) including 3,215 bales to shippers, 847 bales to spinners, 241 bales to speculators, and 791 bales in transit. Also, 8,600 bales, basis Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for December, 100 bales at 15⅛c.; January, February, March and April, 100 bales each at 15⅝c.; February and March, 150 bales each at 15⅝c.; January, 400 bales at 15⅛c.; February, 300 bales at 15⅛c.; March, 200 bales at 15⅝c.; April, 100 bales at 15⅝c. And today, for December, 1,300 bales at 15 3-16c., 1,700 bales at 15⅛c., 1,700 bales at 15 1-16c., 100 bales at 15c.; January, 800 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c., 100 bales at 15⅛c.; February, 500 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15⅛c.; February and March, 100 bales each at 15⅜c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c.

*Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. Orleans. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ |
| Good Ordinary | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ |
| Low Middling | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| Middling | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ |
| Good Middling | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 16⅝ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 13,691 |
| Receipts last week | 38,330 |
| Receipts the preceding week | 29,031 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1 | 341,209 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870 | 757,447 |
| Receipts preceding year | 658,429 |
| Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 682,100 |
| Exports since our last | 1,133 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 169,445 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 439,042 |
| Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870 | 1,588,887 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869 | 328,597 |
| Estimated stock here | 65,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted a shade stronger in price, with quite moderate offerings noted, particularly of shipping grades, which have been in more request. Sales have been reported since our last, of 13,150 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western, $5@$5 35; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 80@$6 10, mainly at $6 10@$6 60; good to fancy, $6 10@$6 60; good to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 75@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop, Extra Ohio at $5 90@$6 15, ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl | $4 20@$4 70 |
| Sour Flour | 4 50@ 5 40 |
| Superfine State and Western | 5 00@ 5 35 |
| Extra State | 5 80@ 6 60 |
| Extra City, shipping brands | 5 85@ 6 60 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 60@ 8 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 5 90@ 6 15 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 6 15@ 8 75 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 5 75@ 6 10 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 6 10@ 8 75 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 6 25@ 9 25 |

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand and quoted steady. Sales reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $5@$6 15 for poor to good ordinary, $6 15@$9 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair demand at $3 80@$4 40 for Yellow and White Western, $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour has been in limited demand, ranging from $2 85@$3 35 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern Flour, poor to good extra | $5 00@$6 15 |
| Southern Flour, good to very choice extra | 6 15@ 9 00 |
| Rye Flour, inferior to very choice | 3 95@ 5 50 |
| Corn-meal, inferior to very choice | 3 80@ 4 50 |
| Corn-meal, puncheon | 21 00@21 50 |

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been more active and quoted decidedly firmer. The main call has been from export buyers. There has been a fair milling demand noted, with some speculative inquiry. The bulk of the business has been in new crop No. 2 Spring at from $1 36 for fair to $1 39 for strictly choice, called No. 1, chiefly on the basis of $1 38 for prime Milwaukee, closing buoyantly with buyers at $1 38@$1 38½, and sellers at $1 39@$1 40 for prime, ₱ bushel. No. 1 Spring has been in some request at $1 39@$1 40 for straight samples, but has been held higher. Old Spring has been sought after, to some extent, at from $1 12@$1 20 for inferior to fine; and $1 23@$1 25 for very good samples. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been moderately inquired for, and has been held with confidence. The general market closed in favor of sellers, on reduced offerings of prime stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 263,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 42@$1 65, chiefly at $1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 45; No. 1 Spring nominally at $1 39@$1 40; No. 2 do. at $1 36@$1 39, chiefly at $1 38 for straight Milwaukee, afloat, and $1 35@$1 37 for Chicago; Mixed Spring, part at $1 30; Old Spring at $1 12@$1 25; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 75; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 46, chiefly at $1 44@$1 46; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 46; White Southern (nominally) at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in liberal supply and quoted much cheaper, with a rather freer movement at the reduced figures, mainly for trade purposes, though partly on speculative account. The business was chiefly in New Mixed Western at 73c.@77c.; and in Old do., at 78c.@80½c. ₱ bushel. There was some exported call noted for the better grades of new Mixed Western on the basis of 72c.@74c., but holders were unwilling to sell at these low figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 78c.@80½c., for old Mixed Western, afloat; 73c.@77c. for new Mixed Western; 78c.@82c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 75c.@85c. for White do. ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull but steady, ranging from 95c.@$1 03 for ordinary to choice Western, and from $1 18@$1 22 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request at about former rates, with sales reported of 43,000 bushels, including Canada West at $1 10@$1 12; Bay Quinte at $1 15; Canada East, 95c.@98c.; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley-malt continues inactive, including Canada at $1@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 85c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Oats have been depressed, lower, and irregular, on a restricted trade. Most of the business has been in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,700 bushels at 56½c.@63c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 60c.@60½c., afloat, for new Mixed Western; 60½c. for State, and 58½c.@62½c., from track and afloat, for new White do., ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last include 6,190 bbls. Flour and 16,198 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,800 bbls. Flour, 14,091 bushels Wheat and 5,000 bushels Barley for Glasgow; 17,314 bushels Wheat for Newcastle; 4,000 bbls. Flour and 29,409 bushels Wheat for Antwerp. The Albany *Argus* says the following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Dec. 3:

*Wheat*—George B. Sloan, Oswego; De Soto, Oswego.
*Barley*—Ed. Soule, Oswego; C. Lomana, Oswego; Nettie, Oswego; James Platt, Oswego.
*Potatoes*—Woodbine, Rome.
*Lumber*—Star-Spangled Banner, Rome; Canastota, Lyon's Falls; Kitty Gale, Syracuse.
*Flour*—E. S. Pardee, Phœnix; C. H. Quackenbush, Oswego; A. D. Bissell, Buffalo.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in November, in the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bushels. | Corn, bushels. | Barley, bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 36,400 | 1,101,700 | 184,500 | 689,600 |
| 1870 | 26,700 | 1,179,500 | 41,300 | 778,700 |
| | Dec. 9,700 | Inc. 67,800 | Dec.143,200 | Inc. 89,100 |

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th ult., inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bushels. | Corn, bushels. | Barley, bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 521,300 | 18,028,800 | 7,038,800 | 3,159,300 |
| 1870 | 430,400 | 17,124,700 | 4,805,100 | 3,984,700 |
| | Dec. 90,900 | Dec. 904,100 | Dec.2,233,700 | Inc. 825,400 |

The Barley received in 1870 is all new crop but 82,000 bushels. By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 271,700 bbls. Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of November in the years indicated:

| | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canal opened, | April 23. | May 6. | May 10. |
| Flour, bbls | 440,900 | 521,300 | 430,400 |
| Wheat, bushels | 13,757,900 | 18,028,800 | 17,124,700 |
| Corn, bushels | 16,810,500 | 7,038,800 | 4,805,100 |
| Barley, bushels | 3,537,600 | 3,159,300 | 3,984,700 |
| Oats, bushels | 11,646,600 | 4,830,000 | 5,967,500 |
| Rye, bushels | 848,900 | 251,400 | 587,500 |
| Malt, bushels | 436,400 | 238,400 | 761,200 |
| Feed, lbs | .... | 13,066,200 | 14,461,500 |

*Grain in Store at Latest Dates.*

| | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. | Oats, bush. | Rye, bush. | Barley, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 2,974,068 | 139,711 | 2,063,853 | 146,070 | 474,217 |
| Chicago | 1,195,200 | 300,600 | 321,100 | 53,300 | 508,200 |
| Buffalo | 423,800 | 31,600 | 83,400 | 57,109 | 288,800 |
| Albany | 11,500 | 24,500 | 302,000 | 19,400 | 236,500 |
| Milwaukee | 936,200 | 13,700 | 31,900 | 15,900 | 12,600 |
| Toronto | 87,900 | .... | 3,300 | .... | 86,700 |
| Montreal | 443,500 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Toledo | 215,700 | 91,600 | 45,200 | 3,400 | 3,600 |
| Detroit | 32,500 | 57,500 | 361,000 | 26,000 | 100,000 |
| Oswego | .... | .... | .... | .... | 95,000 |

*Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Dec. 5, 1870.*

| | Bushels. | | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 2,974,068 | Barley | 474,217 |
| Corn | 139,711 | Malt | 212,826 |
| Oats | 2,063,853 | Peas | 10,448 |
| Rye | 146,070 | | |

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in very limited demand, though available at 12c. in large lots. Shipping Crude has been neglected and nominal, at 15¾c.@16c. here and 15¼c. at Philadelphia. At the Creek, there has been but little call for Oil in the regular way, and to shippers the price was quoted down $3@$3 05 ₱ bbl.; though extensive settlements of speculative contracts were reported at higher figures. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 2,280 bbls. Refined Oil has been in less request in the local market, at 23c., with 23¼c.@23½c. asked, at which latter figures some job lots were placed; and at Philadelphia, at about 22⅞c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,990 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate request within a range of 27½c.@28c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been more active, but lower, having been quoted down to 8c.@8⅛c., chiefly at 8¼c. in shipping order; 14c.@14½c., in cases, and 4c., in bulk, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 13,500 bbls., in shipping order, for December delivery, within our range.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 375 bbls. at $22 75@$23 for old Western Mess; $22@$22 50 for new Mess; $17 25@$17 50 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $21 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, Western Mess has been in fair demand and quoted firmer; sales, 1,000 bbls., seller January, February and March, at $20 50 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in request at steadier prices. We now quote the range at from 8½c.@9½c., as the extremes. Cut-meats have been inactive and unsettled; sales equal to 60 pks. at 12c.@12½c., for Western Pickled Hams; 14c. for City do., and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in fair request at from 11c.@11½c. for Short and Long Clear, ₱ lb.; sales, 350 boxes. Lard has been offered less freely and has been quoted firm, though the demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 370 tcs. and bbls. at 12¼c.@13½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at about 13c. for new Western Steam; 12½c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been made of 250 tcs. new Western Steam, seller January, at 12⅞c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in request at uniform rates: sales have been reported of 225 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been offered less freely and has been in demand mainly for export, at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 175 tcs. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.: sales 125 bbls. Butter continues quiet within our previous range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@24c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,353 pks. Cheese continues inactive at former rates. We quote at from 5c.@16c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 8,094 boxes.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate call for Clover at from 10½c. for ordinary to 11c.@11¼c. for prime to choice, ₱ lb. Offerings of the better qualities light. Other kinds unchanged.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand and at former rates. Sales, 810 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9⅛c.@12c., chiefly at 9½c.@10c.; 2,500 boxes Havana at 9⅛c.@10c.; 5,000 bags Manila on private terms; and 257 bags Barbados at 9⅛c. ₱ lb. The stock this morning was 35,683 hhds., 85,032 boxes, and 342,219 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 1⅛c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars,10⅛c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined continue in fair demand, ranging from 11⅛c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales, since our last, 65,000 lbs., at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for common to choice, chiefly at 9c. for prime; also, small lots of Stearine at 10c.@13½c., and Grease at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair request and firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 380 bbls., in lots, at 90c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon; receipts, 342 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market shows rather more firmness, on a lighter offering of room and a fair inquiry for accommodation. For Liverpool there were taken 2,700 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sail and ⅜d.@9-16d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 70,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. by sail and 8d. by steam, ₱ bushel; 200 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 45s.; 200 boxes Bacon at 40s., and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₱ bbl., and a vessel of 1,200 tons' capacity at a round sum. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, 23,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, 7,800 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Antwerp or Hamburg, a British bark, with 5,000 bbls. Naphtha at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Genoa, a British bark, with 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and 8,000 cases do. at 27½c., gold.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But few persons were in attendance at the Exchange yesterday, (Dec. 5,) and no sales were made. Monday is never a busy day, in the real estate market, and auction sales on that day are exceptional, rather than the rule. At the brokers' offices considerable activity is noticeable, and the demand for property at private sale continues to be a feature of the market. Considerable property is daily changing hands, and in nearly every instance an advance on the price paid is obtained. The business, except in the matter of public sales, is not dull by any means, and in this respect there is some indication of improvement. This will certainly be the case if the public can feel assured that auctioneers mean business in their proposed sales, and that property when once offered will certainly be disposed of. Both buyers and sellers would find it greatly to their advantage if the auction sales were conducted only on this basis, and activity rather than quiet would characterize the dealings at the Exchange.

Today, at the Exchange, a number of sales are advertised to take place, and most of them of importance. Of the proposed transactions, attention is called to the following: V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., (B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer,) at a Supreme Court sale, will dispose of six valuable lots on the south side of Sixty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. At an executor's sale, JAMES M. MILLER will sell the premises running through from East Houston to Second-street, known as No. 394 East Houston and No. 285 Second-street; while D. M. SEAMAN will offer the property located on the north-west corner of Elm-street and Catharine-lane.

In addition to the sales for the week noticed yesterday, ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will, to-morrow, at a referee's sale, dispose of some valuable City property, consisting of six lots on West Forty-ninth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-street, report having sold recently, at private sale, four lots on the north-east corner of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, for $18,000

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Water-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Pike-st., 22.6x46.6, irregular | $7,500 |
| Worth-st., s. s., No. 12, 25x100 | 15,000 |
| 3d-st., n. s., 80 ft. n. of corner 2d-av., 20x18.1 | 9,700 |
| 13th-st., s. s., 62.3 ft. e. of Avenue C, 95.9x103.3, irregular | 52,500 |
| 33d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.9, hs. and ls | 50,000 |
| 47th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.5 | 6,000 |
| 52d-st., n. s., 224.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5 | 16,000 |
| 53d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 40x100.5 | 24,000 |
| 56th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x78.7 | 20,000 |
| 63d-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 3d-av., 80x101.10 | 22,500 |
| 103d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x100.11 | 14,000 |
| 111th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11, h. and l | 7,000 |
| 117th-st., s. s., 316.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x½ block | 7,600 |
| 124th-st., s. s., 334.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11 | 15,000 |
| 136th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x99.11 | 6,015 |
| 2d-av., e. s., 24.6 ft. n. of 3d-st., 24.6x60 | 13,600 |
| 5th-av. and 136th-st., n. w. corner, 24.11x110; 5th-av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 136th-st., 125x100; 134th-st., n. s., 460 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x½ block | 10,000 |
| 8th-av. and 62d-st., n. w. corner, 100.5x100 | 72,000 |
| 9th-av. and 56th-st., n. w. corner, 75.5x100 | 25,000 |
| 10th-av., w. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 36th-st., 24.8x100 | 11,250 |

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Carroll-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Court-st., 25x100, h. and l | $13,000 |
| Devoe-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Dutch Reformed Cemetery, 25x100 | 1,180 |
| Devoe-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Dutch Reformed Cemetery, 25x100 | 2,680 |
| Dean-st., n. s., 383.4 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x110, h. and l | 5,000 |
| Devoe-st., n. s., 157.10 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100 | 4,000 |
| Devoe-st., s. s., 122 ft. w. of Graham-av., 20x70 | 4,000 |
| Floyd-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Yates-av., 25x100 | 800 |
| Green-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 25x100 | 14,500 |
| Huntington-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100 | 6,000 |
| Monmouth-st. and Lexington-av., s. e. cor., 150x125 | 400 |
| Meserole-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Monell-st., 25x100 | 6,000 |
| Meserole-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Monell-st., 25x100 | 11,000 |
| Willoughby-st., n. s., 68.6 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 22.10x100, h. and l | 1,264 |
| North 3d-st., n. s., lot No. 1,657, village asst. map, h. and l., husband and wife | 3,500 |
| South 4th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-st., 20x70, house and lot | 5,000 |
| 9th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 25x100 | 825 |
| 14th-st., s. w. s., 147.10 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 50x100 | 2,000 |
| 16th-st., s. s., 246 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22x148.11, irreg. | nom. |
| 17th-st., n. e. s., 170 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 17.6x80, foreclosed | 3,400 |
| 17th-st., n. e. s., 152.6 ft. s. e. of 6th av., 17.6x80, foreclosed | 3,100 |
| 39th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2 | 600 |
| Albany-av. and Collins-st., centre lines, the e. 319.1x the s. 260 | 10,000 |
| Bennett-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Blake-av., 100x100 | 1,050 |
| Claremont-av., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25x101 | 50 |
| Claremont-av., e. s., 173.4 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 19.6x100 | 14,000 |
| DeKalb-av. and Schenck-st., n. w. corner, 4 lots, b. and s. | 250 |
| Green-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x100, h. and l | 13,000 |
| Howard-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 40x80, h. and l | 5,300 |
| Ocean and Locust avs., southerly corner, 178.6x118.8, irregular | 500 |
| Portland-av., e. s., 111.8 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100 | 7,800 |
| Quincy-st. and Yates-av., s. e. corner, 80x20 | 2,600 |
| 3d-av. and 12th-st., s. e. corner, 75x100 | 7,000 |
| 6th-av., s. e. s., 84.2 ft. n. e. of 18th-st., 14x70, foreclosure | 800 |
| 6th-av., w. s., 26.4 ft. n. of Middle-st., 18x80, foreclosure | 5,500 |
| 6th-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Baltic-st., 20x100 | 10,000 |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Greenburg.* | |
| Cedar-st., n. s., adjoining Aqueduct, 2½ acres | $7,000 |
| *Morrisania.* | |
| Uncas-st. and Tinton-av., northerly corner, 55x100 | $7,600 |
| 146th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 25x100 | 825 |
| Juliet and Spring sts., s. w. corner, 300x700 | 90,000 |
| Cortlandt-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Governeur-st., 25x100 | 1,950 |
| *Newcastle.* | |
| Newcastle corner to Pleasantville road, w. s., adjoining T. E. Searles', 1½ acres | $2,650 |
| *Ossining.* | |
| St. Margaret's-place and Post road, s. e. corner, 45x100 | $550 |
| St. Margaret's-place and Ward-av., n. w. corner, 56x75 | 750 |
| *White Plains.* | |
| New post road, s. s., G. L. Seymour's, 73x83 | $1,775 |
| *Yonkers.* | |
| Buena Vista-av., e. s., 275 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 50x100 | $2,800 |

NEW-JERSEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Newark.* | |
| Roseville-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Bathgate-st., 50x100 | $6,500 |
| South Market-st., n. s. of Compton's, 21.3x86 | 15,000 |
| Ferry-st., n. e. s., 165 ft. w. of Adams-st., 30x110 | 12,000 |
| Spring and Grant sts., s. w. corner, 59.4x92 | 10,000 |
| Belmont-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 25x100 | 500 |
| Hermon-st., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Chestnut-st., 138 ft. front | 3,750 |
| High-st., w. s., 113 ft. n. of James-st., 27x100 | 8,000 |
| Mt. Prospect-av., w. s., adjoining S. Babbin's, 4 86-1,000 acres | 25,000 |
| Park-st., s. s., 268 ft. e. of Pine-st., 23.6x67.10 | 9,000 |
| Palmer-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Halstead-av., 25x100 | 6,030 |
| *Livingston.* | |
| Duerr to Gegenheimer, 32 44-100 acres | $1,800 |
| *Orange.* | |
| Nassau-st., n. s., adjoining Tompkins', 50x104 | $3,000 |
| Scotland-st., w. s., 50 ft. from Christopher-st., 50x65 | 225 |
| *Montclair.* | |
| Montclair and Beatty avs., corner of —, 218.10x20 | $1,600 |
| *Jersey City.* | |
| Lot No. 16, block No. 2, White et al. map, 25x100 | $1,550 |
| Lots Nos. 22 and 23, block No. 210 Bacot's map, 50x100 | 100 |
| *Bayonne.* | |
| Maple-av., s. s., 193 ft. e. of Avenue C, 50x155 | $1,334 |
| Maple-av., s. s., 190 ft. e. of Avenue C, 50x152 | 1,451 |
| Maple-av., s. s., 290 ft. e. of Avenue B, 50x152 | 1,521 |
| Maple-av., s. s., 240 ft. e. of Avenue B, 50x152 | 1,501 |
| Maple-av., s. s., 174 ft. e. of Avenue D, 50x156 | 1,563 |
| Maple-av., s. s., 143 ft. e. of Avenue C, 50x155 | 1,301 |
| Avenue C, w. s., 53 ft. s. of Maple-av., 50x140 | 1,638 |
| Old Hook road, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue J | 3,520 |
| *Hoboken.* | |
| Lot No. 16, block No. 21, Coster estate, 25x100 | $2,800 |
| *Harrison.* | |
| Hamilton and 2d sts., n. e. corner, 100x100 | $345 |
| *Greenville.* | |
| Lots Nos. 47 and 48, block No. 1, map of Greenville Grove, 50x100 | $900 |

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY DORchester-stone house, on the north-west corner of Madison-av. and 54th-st.; house 25.5 feet by 55 feet; lot 70 feet; house is finished very superior in hard-wood throughout, from cellar to roof, and will be sold for $75,000, and possession given on the 20th of December. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, on the premises.

ELEGANT EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE FOR SALE—A newly and elegantly furnished extra-wide four-story dwelling, near 5th-av., on a side street, south of 50th-st.; stairs recessed, wide, of hard wood, and with several landings; all told, one of the finest houses in the City; can be bought as it stands, with furniture, and early possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av. (Central Park,) Madison-av., 79th (100 feet wide) and 78th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF SIX LOTS on East 23d-st., near 1st-av. Address L. SCHMIDT, No. 69 Broad-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—GOOD HOUSE, NEAR FERRY, 25x106; only $6,500. TO LET—No. 171 Ryerson-st.; all conveniences; low rent; possession now; permit of JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Montague-st., corner Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 13th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE GUNTHER ESTATE, AT Jamaica, Long Island. This splendid country-seat of the late C. G. Gunther—was occupied by him fifty years—is now offered for sale. This mansion is spacious, (being 50 by 35,) Mansard roof and cupola; a conservatory, garden of two acres, large orchard and grapery, eight out-buildings, large shade trees. It is beautifully situated on high ground, in full view of the village and surrounding country, with about eight acres of land. It will be sold on easy terms. Also, furniture, paintings, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st., or WINANS & SANDS, No. 91 Cedar-st., where plans can be seen.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SHORE OF THE Hudson, opposite Manhattanville, a handsome place, with five acres of land and a splendid water front of 250 feet; said place has a large house, barn, greenhouse, fine garden lawn and shade-trees. This property is very desirable for investment and is offered low. Price $25,000. G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 23 Thomas-st.

FOR SALE—FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY, at South Orange, N. J., on high ground, one hour from New-York; house, barn, 3½ acres of land, lawn, fruit and shade trees, all in fine order; will exchange for improved Brooklyn property. L. FREEMAN, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,

No. 111 Broadway.

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

**POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS.**, comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV. AND 74TH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of D. E. Wheeler, deceased,

The four valuable lots on the south-east corner of 9th-av. and 74th-st., and also the twelve lots on the south side of 74th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av., and near CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

VOSE & McDANIELS, Attorneys, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 2D STS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 2d-st., known as No. 394 East Houston-st. and No. 285 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1859, at a rent of $150 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE leasehold property, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York. V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the above described valuable leasehold property, with the three-story frame building thereon. For further particulars apply to ROBERT N. WAITE, Esq., counsellor-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st., rooms Nos. 21 and 22.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

CORNER PROPERTY ON ELM-ST. —D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable piece of ground, north-westerly corner Elm-st. and Catharine-lane, being 41½ feet front, 20 on Catharine-lane, 37 on northerly side, and 44 rear; desirably located for improvement or investment, adjacent to first-class stores. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Pine-st.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., TUESDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: Supreme Court sale of six valuable lots, situate on the southerly side of 68th-st., distant 500 feet westerly from the westerly line of the 8th-av.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRY R. MILLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 18th day of December, A. D., 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of November, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB MAYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Mayer & Brother, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U.S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. LINDSAY, JOSEPH J. WALTON and JAMES H. LYLES, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John P. Lindsay, Joseph J. Walton and James H. Lyles, of the City of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said District, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

## MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

## BILLIARD TABLES.

$300 WILL BUY A STANDARD-SIZE billiard-table complete, furnished with the celebrated catgut cushion, slate bed, &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN 11 AND 12, a GOLD WATCH with gold face. If returned to No 47 West 29th-st., a suitable reward will be given.

## FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE

BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $13,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK. NO. 36 WALL-ST., Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip. No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board. HARRY E. ROY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIRcular of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 25th inst. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE improved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$70,000 BELONGING TO AN ESTATE to loan on improved City property; will divide into suitable amounts. Apply to JAMES R. GIBSON, JR., No. 77 Cedar-st., or to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 270 West 34th-st.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS FOR sale; also seven per cent. interest-bearing bonds, free of Government tax. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall.

## FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BOGERT & WHITE, NO. 13 BROAD-ST., OFFER FOR SALE Stock of New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad. Stock of Hartford and New-Haven Railroad. Stock of Harlem Bridge, Fordham and Morrisania Railroad Co. Stock of Washington and Georgetown Horse R. R. Co. Bonds of Washington and Georgetown Horse R. R. Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871. The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN.—Notice to bondholders: Proposals will be received until the 13th day of December, 1870, from the holders of the first mortgage land grant bonds of this Company of the issue of April 6, 1860, for surrender of $35,000 of said bonds for cancellation. Bids to be received for bonds flat. J. KNAPP, Trustee, No. 33 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election for Directors of the third class will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

## DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL. DIVIDEND NO. 18.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Nov. 25, 1870, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of PRINCIPAL OF REGISTERED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BONDS.

Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st Monday in Jan., 1871.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the dividend is paid, in order that they may be verified.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, RICHARD ROWETT, Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1870.

BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The undersigned will pay stockholders the only and final dividend of the assets of said Company on presentation of certificates, by holders thereof, at his office,

No. 169 South-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock. WM. K. HINMAN, Receiver.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company, will be paid by the Union Trust Company at their office corner of Broadway and Rector-st., on presentation.

S. M. NEWTON, Chairman Executive Committee, Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company.

OFFICE OF KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1870.

THE COUPONS ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY Eastern Division Six per Cent. Gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 294 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1870.

CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix.
JOHN COOPER, JOHN A. COOPER, Executors.
au9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE D. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 18 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.

JOEL B. POST, ALFRED C. POST, Executors.
je7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 52 Grove-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.

WM. E. BRUSH, WM. L. MORRIS, Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1870.

ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy26-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.
s27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.

FELIX E. O'ROURKE, GEORGE FORD, Executors.
s27-law6mTu*

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERIcan and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE OIL STONE MILL, NO. 237 East 41st-st., now in full operation, with a good line of customers; a good chance for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises at 9 A. M., for particulars.

## SHIPPING.

**THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS**
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | Sat., Dec. 10 | Iowa | Wed., Dec. 21 |
| Columbia | Sat., Dec. 17 | Tyrian | Wed., Dec. 28 |
| Europa | Sat., Dec. 24 | Britannia | Wed., Jan. 11 |
| Caledonia | Sat., Dec. 31 | Iowa | Wed., Jan. 25 |
| Anglia | Sat., Jan. 7 | Tyrian | Wed., Feb. 8 |
| Australia | Sat., Jan. 14 | Britannia | Wed., Feb. 22 |

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
Best Cabin $85 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

**CUNARD LINE.**
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8 | Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Wedn., Dec. 14 | Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 15 | Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4
Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21 | Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $230, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $60, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**FOR LIVERPOOL,**
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Dec. 3, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PEACH.....Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.**
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Halifax, N. S. | 20 | To Halifax, N. S. | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

## NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
FRANCE, Tyssonson, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, Grogan, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE.....DAUBE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 24
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH LINE TO
## CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

| First Class | Steerage. |
|---|---|
| $125 to $170, | $60. |

according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 20. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 30th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VANSICE, (via Nassau,).Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Dec. 22
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 299 Broadway. No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—**New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 2 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes.....Monday, Dec. 12.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.,**
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 12 East River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 2 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 2 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 2 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 32 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 329 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway. |

**DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.,**
Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COE will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES. Passport Agent, No. 306 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
DE SOTO,
THOS. H. MORTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 38 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17.
F. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, 4TH-AV., Between 21st and 22d sts., house adjoins Calvary Church, a parlor and bedroom to let, with or without private table; unexpectedly vacated in consequence of a family leaving the City.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 35 WEST 16TH-ST.—BRIGHT, cheerful rooms to let, with first-class table and first-class attendance, at moderate prices; private table, if desired; rooms shown cheerfully; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—SEVERAL furnished and very desirable apartments in a good locality. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 16th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY—One or two parlors on first floor; also suite rooms on second floor; no meals. Apply at No. 13 Bond-st., opposite Grand Central Hotel.

VERY PLEASANT AND COMPLETELY furnished rooms to rent, without board, in the first-class brown-stone private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant suite of rooms, comfortably furnished, with board; location desirable. No. 331 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND-STORY, without board, in private family, for two gentlemen; charge, (gas and heat included,) $32 per month. Apply at No. 228 West 42d-st.

SECOND FLOOR—HANDSOMELY FURnished, with or without private table; also other rooms with superior board, No. 53 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD near Madison Park. Parties with references can apply at No. 127 East 24th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms to let, with or without private table.

NO. 74 LEXINGTON-AV.—ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, with or without board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and singly, at No. 68 South Washington-square; references required.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentleman only; references exchanged.

NO. 878 8TH-AV., SECOND FLOOR, A nicely-furnished room to let to a gentleman or lady, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, AT No. 2 Waverley-place.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN, near Fulton Ferry, furnished or unfurnished, by a small family. Address, with location and terms, (which must be moderate,) B., Box 101 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as housekeeper or to do housework in a small private family, who has a son 12 years old that she has with her; is a willing and obliging boy; will go for moderate wages; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 446 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant Scotch woman, a situation as chamber-maid in a private family; will do plain sewing if required; is willing and obliging; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 Greenwich-av., near Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, by a first-class woman and an excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine washing done in the best manner; best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FINE SEAMstress by the day or resident in a family or store; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; would assist in housekeeping. Call or address for two days Miss JOHNSON, No. 519 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, WHO is thoroughly competent in all the arts of English and French cooking, a situation; makes all kinds of soups, jellies, desserts, ices, bread and biscuit, bone and lard, &c.; best City reference. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.; second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; is a good baker, and understands her business; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 38th-st., rear house, between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has best reference. Please call or address for two days at No. 406 7th-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and waitress; understands both thoroughly; can be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 West 17th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or waiting; City or country; good seamstress, operate, &c., and nurse; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant young woman; City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or assist in washing and ironing; good cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a few reliable engagements, by the week or month; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine; no objection to the country. Call on or address No. 149 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation, by day or month, as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, embroider, &c.; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as experienced cook in meats, soups, and pastries; is an excellent baker of all kinds of bread and cakes; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, WITH the best of City references from present employers, a situation as laundress or chamber-maid; is very competent; can flute, polish, &c. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, or to attend one child or an invalid lady; speaks French fluently. Call at last place for two or three days, No. 1 Rutherford-place, 17th-st., City.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUAtions; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 336 32d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH woman; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; understands French and English cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant girl, as waitress or chamber-maid; good City reference given. Call at No. 126 West 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, and Wm. O. Gibb's machine. Call at or address, No. 335 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK'S SITUAtion, by a respectable woman highly recommended as to honesty, neatness and efficiency. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION, BY a young, tidy girl understanding her business to perfection; best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON highly recommended, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady, or to take care of an infant from its birth. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A nice young girl, very well recommended; has all the experience required for taking care of an infant from its birth. Apply at the French Office, 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young girl as nurse and chamber-maid or plain sewer, with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 426 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; would like a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own house; good references. Call at No. 49 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer; has good reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET-NURSE by a healthy and respectable woman. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; WILL do the coarse washing; best City references. Call at No. 216 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF OBTAINing experienced, well-recommended servants, for City or country, Protestant or Catholic, can be suited at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMber-work and mind children by a respectable young girl; best City reference can be given from last place, where she was employed twelve years. Apply at No. 320 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; five years' City reference; Brooklyn preferred; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American girl as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; has no objection to wash for infant; good City reference given. Call at No. 126 West 35th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A young, tidy woman; would have no objection to do coarse washing in a small private family; unquestionable references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands soups, meats, jellies, &c.; would do the coarse washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 246 West 35th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse; can do sewing and chamber-work; is willing to make herself useful; is well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and to assist with chamber-work, or taking care of children; first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 163 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A respectable and trustworthy woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, at 215 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 308 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands finting and all kinds of fineries; best City reference. Call for two days in the front basement No. 14 Gay-st., between Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; would assist with the chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 286 3d-av., near 23d-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class waitress, who thoroughly understands the business and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; one year's good City references. Address M. H., No. 710 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 224 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, family washing to do at her own home; understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting. Call or address No. 228 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a cook's situation in a small private family; will assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire for two days at her present employer's, 112 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; will assist in chamber-work or washing; best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, A SITUAtion to go out by the day in first-class families. Address L. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, some ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing, by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILDE, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

DRESS-MAKING.—ALL KINDS OF FAMily sewing, gentlemen's shirts in neatest manner by hand or machine, by day, week or month, or at home; City or country. Call at or address, all this week, No. 319 East 35th-st., top floor.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and Honest help.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored servants, male and female, to fill every capacity, should call immediately at SIMM'S Select Agency, No. 451 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

**MALES.**

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's or farmer's place, by a strong, willing and industrious man; understands the care of horses, milking, gardening, farming, &c.; is of temperate habits, and will hire for low wages and any distance in the country; best of reference. Call or address, No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation for his coachman, who is trustworthy in every respect, willing an 1 obliging; reason for parting on account of selling his establishment. Address G. V., present employer, No. 37 West 48th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, 30 years of age, a position in any capacity where integrity and activity may make him useful; wages no object as an employment and a home; good references given. Address B. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in either City or country; can work in the garden and milk and take care of furnace and make himself generally useful; best City references. Address J. M. H., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; City or country; can drive four-in-hand; the best of references. Call or address J. MCK., No. 37 Union-square, Broadway, saddlery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an experienced young man, who is a tip-top groom, and who is an experienced City driver; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Address E. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man well acquainted with the City; satisfactory reference from present employer. Address J. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a steady, sober and capable man with eleven years' recommendation from his present place. Apply at saddler's, No. 1,188 Broadway, or No. 108 West 30th-st., at private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, or coachman and gardener, by a single young man of long experience; has the best of reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 201 *Times* fice.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands his business well; can produce the best of City reference to that effect. Address J. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a capable man; ten years' recommendation from his present place. Call or address No. 257 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion in the City or country, as coachman or gardener, or would work on a farm; is a good cook, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at Plimpton's Building, 9th and Stuyvesant sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days M. G., No. 242 6th-av., boot-store, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a Protestant single man who has a thorough knowledge of his business; first-class City reference. Address F. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced, well-recommended young man. Address WAITER, No. 125 West 24th-st., Room No. 3.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, one to cook, wash and iron, and one to do chamber-work and wait on the table. Apply at No. 308 West 56th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WITH GOOD City references; situation a few miles from the City; wages $15. Apply this morning at No. 11 East 20th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A private family; must be a good baker, with the best of City references. Apply from 9 till 1 for two days at No. 13 West 16th-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO OPERATE ON Singer's machines. Apply at No. 172 2d-st.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 2 CHAMBERS-ST., NOV. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLAER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. E. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

## DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering several new and unusually attractive PRIVATE DESIGNS in
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in stock a full line of
PLAIN AND DAMASK SATINS,
TAPESTRIES, PLAIN AND STRIPED TERRIES,
SATIN DES INDE, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
CORNICES, TRIMMINGS,
HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &C., &C.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENUINE FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER DURING THE SEASON SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE,
SEAL, AND
ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE ROBES,
FUR TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c.,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

"FAILLES,"
"VELOUR INDIAN" AND "GROS D'ECOSSE" SILKS,
IN RICH DARK CLOTH SHADES,
SUITABLE FOR
SUITS AND DRESSES.
ALSO,
LYONS BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS,
ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

WINTER DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,
will make large additions to their stocks of
CHEAP, MEDIUM AND EXTRA RICH
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS,
FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED LYONS MANUFACTURERS.
QUALITY, VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS UNSURPASSED.
AT
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 5,
3,500 DRESSES DIAGONAL PLAID SERGES.
PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, CHENE POPLINS, ALPACAS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, &c.,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
much below the cost of importation.
N. B.—For the convenience of customers the above will be placed on a separate counter.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

## AT RICHARD MEARES',

SIXTH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,
OPENING EVERY DAY.
LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF GOODS,
specially adapted for the
PRESENT SEASON AND HOLIDAYS,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
NOW OPENING,
150 pieces Black Silk, $1 50, $1 75, $2, worth $1 88 to $2 50.
100 pieces Black Silk, Gros Grain, $2 25, $2 50, worth $3.
500 pieces fine Black and Colored Bonnet Velvets, $2, $2 25, $2 50. All fine goods, worth $3 to $4.
50 pieces 29-inch Black Cloaking Velvets, $6, $8, $9 and $10.
200 boxes Velveteens, 75c., 88c., $1 and $1 25; fine goods.
200 cartons Sash Ribbons, 75c., 85c., 95c. and $1.
500 boxes Dress Trimmings, half imported.
500 dozen Dollar Kid Gloves, every pair warranted.
500 dozen fine Two-Button Gloves, $1 25 and $1 38.
Hosiery and Undergarments, every make and quality.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.
Corsets, Paniers, Hoop Skirts and Underclothing, in all the latest styles.
Linen, Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Sets, fine goods, at 50c., 75c., 88c. and $1.
Choice patterns Real Thread and Guipure Laces. Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Purses, Worsted Work, and 1,000 lots of other goods, suitable for the Holidays,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
RICHARD MEARES,
Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st., New-York.

## AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Paris hand-made and R. Worley's woven Corsets.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Corsets.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,
SKIRTS AND BOURNOURS,
in Hair-cloth,
AND ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES,
including
THE BRIDAL AND DUCHESS TRAINS.
THE PANIER IMPERATRICE SKIRT.

## Laces, Embroideries, &c.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.
BOUND POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES AND EMB'D SETS.
COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS.
IN GREAT VARIETY AND NEWEST DESIGNS.
G. RICHMOND & CO.,
NO. 783 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
HAVING DECIDED TO OPEN
A NEW SILK DEPARTMENT
ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE
OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
REQUIRE
TEN SALESMEN,
WHO ARE EXPERTS IN SILKS.
APPLY, WITH REFERENCES,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING IN all its branches and styles, promptly attended to on reasonable terms, at WATSON & O'LEARY'S, No. 833 Broadway, one door from 13th-st.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 486 Broadway.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
100 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
400 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons,
1,000 packages Almeria Grapes.
At 11½ o'clock, within their store:
250 boxes Jordan Almonds,
600 cases Sm

## ERIE-RAMSEY LITIGATION.

### The Alleged Conspiracy—Complaint Dismissed as to Some of the So-Called Conspirators.

Yesterday three causes were set down for trial in the Supreme Court Special Term before Judge BARNARD. The first was entitled the Erie Railway *vs.* RAMSEY and others; the second RAMSEY and others against FISK, the Erie Railway and others; and the third was FISK *vs.* Commodore VANDERBILT. The last-named action was postponed until next week. The first case named on the calendar was then taken up. There was a large array of counsel in Court. Messrs. Smith and Tremaine, of Albany, appeared for Mr. Ramsey, Judge John K. Porter for Mr. Groesbeck, Mr. Tracy and Cadwallader for Messrs. Eaton and Tailer, and Messrs. D. D. and D. Field and Thomas G. Shearman for Fisk, Gould and the Erie Railway Company. The spacious Court-room was crowded with numerous lawyers, holders of Erie stock, and others interested. From the complaint in the action we learn that the suit was brought by the Erie Railway Company against Messrs. RAMSEY, GROESBECK, EATON, TAILER and others, to recover damages for an alleged conspiracy. The allegations are that RAMSEY, EATON and others combined and conspired to bring the suit of RAMSEY *vs.* Erie, and, to preclude the Erie Railway Company from making any defense, procured the appearance of an attorney in their interest.

A Mr. WHITTAKER, clerk in the Controller's department of the Erie Railway, testified that he tried to serve a notice of appearance on Mr. EATON, and the latter would not receive it, on the ground that another attorney had already appeared.

JOHN C. SIBLEY testified that he went to Messrs. EATON & TAILER's office to see them in regard to the appearance of Messrs. FIELD & SHEARMAN for the Company. He asked Mr. TAILER what appearance had been put in. He was referred to Mr. EATON, and the latter told him he would see the papers in time.

Mr. ENSIGN, managing clerk in the office of Messrs. FIELD & SHEARMAN, testified that when he inquired for Mr. TAILER he was referred to Mr. EATON.

Mr. J. W. DUFFY testified that he had been Assistant Superintendent in the Erie Railway office for the last seven years, and knew the general course of business there. No one could be paid, he said, without the authority of the Controller, JAMES FISK, Jr. The pay-rolls began to come in about the 2d of the month—the rule was to have them in by the 5th—and they began to pay out on the 10th. About 14,000 men had been employed by the Company during the last year. From four to five thousand of them were employed in the work-shops. There were, he said, about forty-five freight trains per day each way, and about thirty passenger trains each way per day. The system in regard to the Controller auditing all bills was commenced in October, 1868, under FISK's administration. Previous to that D. S. GREGORY was Controller. They had formerly a Board of Audit instead of a Controller. An order was issued by President JAY GOULD, in January, that no bills should be paid except being first submitted to Controller JAMES FISK, Jr. The Executive Committee were FISK, GOULD, FREDERICK A. LANE, and some others not remembered. Last year GOULD was both President and Treasurer of the Company; HORATIO N. OTIS is now Secretary; the Assistant Secretary is MORTIMER SMITH.

B. W. SPENCER, acting cashier at the Erie office in this City, testified as to the custom of the office within the last year to pay nothing except moneys due on notes, drafts, and interest on coupon-bonds, without the claim was first submitted to the Controller or Treasurer. A written order had been issued to that effect and verbal orders had also been given.

Q.—What was the amount of counsel fee paid to EATON & TAILER? Objected to and ruled out by the Court.

Mr. FIELD read from certain parts of the papers in the case for the purpose of showing that the charges made by the other side were false. It was not true, he said, that enormous litigations had been conducted by the Company against stockholders, and all the fees received by the same counsel, Messrs. FIELD and SHEARMAN, received $36,289, which was, as he stated, nearly $4,000 less than Mr. EATON himself obtained. Mr. JOHN K. PORTER had received $23,000 as counsel fee.

Judge BARNARD said he did not think these statements were legitimate matters to go before the Court. They were private affairs between counsel and the Company.

Mr. FIELD offered a complaint in evidence, which was objected to by Mr. TRACY, who said they could not prove a conspiracy by it.

Judge BARNARD said that whatever might be said by counsel would have no effect on the result, inasmuch as there was no jury in this case.

Mr. TRACY—But if your Honor please, this case is to go before the Bar, and is to be heard by the ears of a greater tribunal than any jury which can be summoned in this country. The Press of New-York, and of the country will print it, and the proceedings will be read by millions. This, he said, was no bravado. It was simply the solemn fact.

Judge BARNARD—I will admit the evidence.

Mr. TRACY said he did not understand that any papers had yet been offered in evidence by the other side.

Mr. FIELD insisted that certain orders had also been offered and admitted by the Court.

The Court said all the papers must be sent for.

Mr. SPENCER was then cross-examined by Mr. SMITH in regard to bills payable and acceptances being presented to the Controller and Treasurer. He said he had seen bills and vouchers signed by the Treasurer and his assistants seven or eight millions of times a year; there is a tender cash-book kept of all bills paid; the vouchers are handed to the auditor; he presumed they were kept at the offices of the Company; he knew no restraint or interference in regard to paying bills so far as the money went; GOULD is now President; A. S. DIVEN was Vice-President, but is not now; JAMES FISK, Jr., is Controller; saw a Board of Directors in session last Wednesday at the office of the Company; he knew they were in the habit of holding monthly meetings of the Board; he could not specify the time when he last saw the Board in session previous to last Wednesday.

Mr. ENSIGN was recalled to the stand by Mr. FIELD, and asked if he remembered who argued the motion for an injunction.

Mr. TRACY objected to the question. He did not see what pertinence it had. The Court thought the question must be excluded.

Mr. FIELD then proposed to show by this witness that in open Court at the time in question, he (FIELD) asked counsel on the other side who the receiver was, and that his opponents refused to reply.

Mr. TRACY objected, and the Court ruled it out.

Mr. FIELD then offered in evidence a certain notice of substitution of PECKHAM & TREMAINE, in place of EATON & TAILER.

Mr. FIELD—Who is Mr. RUNCKLE, Mr. ENSIGN? A.—He is an attorney of this City. His brother married Mr. RAMSEY's daughter.

CORNELIUS A. RUNCKLE testified that he served a notice at the office of EATON & TAILER on Nov. 24; he drew the notice in his office; Mr. EATON first spoke to him about it on the same day the notice was drawn and served; a notice was here shown to witness, which he said he believed was a copy of one he drew on the 26th of November; there were some papers left with him; thinks there was an injunction order among them, but don't believe there was any order appointing a receiver; he consulted with no one between the 24th and 26th of November. He knew a man named STOCKER; witness bought nine shares of preferred stock of the Erie Railway Company, and afterward sent Mr. STOCKER to Mr. EATON to commence a suit thereon; STOCKER sold it back to me at the same price—perhaps he got a little more than it cost; it was bought for the purpose of testing certain questions in regard to Erie; witness furnished the money to buy the stock.

Cross-examined by Mr. CADWALLADER—The question to be tested was whether or not the preferred stock should not receive dividends; Mr. EATON had nothing to do with the purchase of the shares, and was in no way concerned except as counsel; Mr. EATON came to his office on the morning of Nov. 24, and said a suit had been brought against the Erie Company and certain of the directors, and that Mr. A. S. DIVEN had asked him to call and see witness, but to take no action until he saw Mr. DIVEN; on the morning of the 26th, Mr. EATON came to witness again, and said Mr. DIVEN had changed his mind; it was understood that Mr. DIVEN was Vice-President of the Erie Company; witness had been employed as counsel or attorney in several cases for the Erie Railway; sometimes Mr. EATON paid him and sometimes his bill was sent directly to the Company.

To Mr. FIELD—Witness said that he was unable to say that he had ever been directly employed by the Company since its re-organization under the name of the Erie Railway Company.

Mr. STOCKER was called to the stand, and testified that he was the person referred to by RUNCKLE as having nine shares of preferred stock on which to bring a suit against the Erie Company. He then proceeded: The certificate of stock was given to me, and I gave my note for it; I was recommended to go to Mr. EATON to have a suit commenced; Mr. EATON said there were numerous persons who were commencing suits, and the probability was it would cost me very little to litigate it—about $9 25; I afterward sold back the stock to Mr. RUNCKLE.

Being cross-examined, witness said the object was to test the question as to whether dividends on preferred stock of the Erie Railway Company could be enforced in a Court of law; Mr. EATON said the expense of testing would be about two shillings per share; my suit was withdrawn; I lived in Brooklyn when I first went to Mr. EATON; afterward I removed to New-Jersey; Mr. GOULD did not wish me to withdraw the suit; he wished me to give him a power of attorney to carry it on.

In answer to Mr. FIELD, witness said that no one ever came in to help bear the expenses of the suit; Mr. RUNCKLE said other parties would come in, and they would all be assessed equally; I never paid the $9 25; Mr. GOULD asked me under what circumstances I had brought the suit, and I told him pretty much the same as I have stated to the Court.

Mr. FIELD then said that he proposed to read the deposition of JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, taken in the suit of RAMSEY *vs.* The Erie Railway Company.

The opposition objected, on the ground that it was not taken in this suit, but was taken before a referee for the purpose of a motion.

Mr. FIELD said he did not propose to produce it as evidence against any one except RAMSEY. But he proposed to read two depositions—namely, one by Mr. RAMSEY and one by Mr. GROESBECK. After some discussion, the Court allowed the depositions to be read in evidence. The substance of these have been already published in our columns, and contain nothing very new.

The plaintiffs then rested, and the motion was made to dismiss the complaint. After a brief argument by counsel Judge BARNARD said that when in December last he granted the injunction, he regarded it as only a temporary affair. The evidence as it had been laid before him had failed to show that Mr. RAMSEY had been guilty of any conspiracy, and the same remark he would make in reference to Mr. TAILER. As to Mr. GROESBECK he was not certain, and he would therefore take the papers, examine them, and render a decision in the morning. As to Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, the Judge said, there was some testimony tending to show a conspiracy on his part, and he would hold the case for further consideration.

### The English Bondholders' Answer to the Erie Directors.

Counsel for Messrs. HENRY L. RAPHAEL, ROBERT A. HEATH, and others, the English stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, filed an answer at the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court, yesterday, against the complaint of FISK, Jr., and JUSTIN D. WHITE. The complaint was transferred to this Court from the State Supreme Court, where it was originally made. The answer, which is very voluminous, denies the allegations made in the complaint. It charges that the election, in the Fall of 1867, for directors of the Erie Company, was not accomplished by a fair vote of bona fide shareholders, actuated by a design for the benefit of the Company and of the shareholders, and that it was effected by a conspiracy and combination, the chief movers to which were JOHN T. ELDRIDGE, President of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD and FREDERICK A. LANE. It alleges that the latter desired to obtain control for the purpose of committing the Company to certain engagements of very large amounts in aid of the Boston, Hartford and Erie line, a speculative enterprise of very hazardous and questionable character, in which the above parties, particularly ELDRIDGE, were largely interested. The answer makes mention of a belief that the election was conducted to some extent by the purchase of "proxies" for voting, and by the aid of $70,000 contributed by the Boston and Hartford Company. It asserts that the immediate object of the combinators was effected by the using of $500,000 worth of Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad bonds, which were put into circulation in the name of the Erie Company, and also claims that the bonds fell in value on account of the discreditable operations of the directors.

### Phelps' Operations as Weigher.

The examination into the case of CHAS. H. PHELPS, the United States Weigher, charged with preparing fraudulent pay rolls, and withelling Government offices, was commenced before Commissioner WHITE yesterday. SAMUEL L. BURRILL, of No. 234 West Seventeenth-street, testified that he gave one Mrs. SHED $125 for an appointment as tally clerk under the accused. He saw an advertisement in one of the newspapers announcing that a place could be obtained at the Custom-house by the payment of a certain sum. The negotiations for the appointment were carried on through one Mr. SNYDER, a partner of the prisoner's, and Mrs. SHED. Two witnesses will be produced for the Government today, for the purpose of proving that they had to pay money for positions under PHELPS.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

The German Sanitary Fair drawing of the Weber grand action piano, the Bauer piano, the Mason & Hamlin organ, the India shawl and the "Rocky Mountain scene" will take place tomorrow at 8 P. M., at the Liederkranz Hall, No. 33 East Fourth-street.

Yesterday being the first Monday in the month, the Methodist Episcopal Preachers' meeting was occupied wholly in religious exercises. Interesting reports of religious revivals in several of the City churches were made, and incidents and Christian experiences related. Rev. Dr. COOKE, of Wilbraham (Mass.) Seminary, and Rev. Mr. ROLLINSON, of the Central New-York Conference, were introduced and welcomed by the meeting. The Committee on Topics reported for future consideration the questions: "Are the circumstances of the ministry favorable to fidelity of thought and independence of utterance?" "Is the Methodist habit of maintaining an official press a wise one?" and "Is there a necessity for more vigorous preaching of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity and of Methodism?" This last has been debated during the last month, but appears to be an inexhaustible subject. Rev. Mr. MEREDITH, of Brooklyn, will open debate upon it next week.

On Saturday last four horses engaged in a contest at Fleetwood Park, but after trotting four heats, the race was postponed on account of darkness. Yesterday this match was closed up and another good trot came off. The horses in the postponed race were J. MARTIN's *Messenger*, Mr. LOOMIS' *Belle of Orange*, H. CASEY's *Hickey*, and J. MURPHY's *Sorrel Jake*. *Hickey* won the first heat, yesterday, and the fifth of the race by three lengths, but in the second, *Messenger* trotted very fast and succeeded in getting to the stand a neck ahead, winning the heat and race. The time of the fifth heat was 2:38¾, and of the sixth 2:40. A race followed between J. BLACK's bay mare *Romeo*, J. TRUMBULL's sorrel gelding *Honest Tom*, and J. HASLETT's bay mare, *Lady Carroll*. The time was 2:48, 2:47½, 2:45½. *Romeo* won in three straight heats.

The Board of Health met, yesterday afternoon, and received the following report from Dr. COCHRAN, of the work done during the past week: Number of complaints received, 68; number of violations of code received, 13; number of complaints reported, no cause, 3; complaints abated on reinspection, 33; complaints referred to Water Board, 3; preliminary notice issued, 85; abated, no further proceedings, 4; defendant fined costs, 1; number of burial permits granted, 80; disinterment, 9; reinterment, 9; marriage reports received, 47; births, 73.

SARAH JANE SMITH, a young lady about eighteen years of age, residing at No. 160 Adams-street, got up in her sleep at an early hour yesterday morning, and attempted to pass from her bedroom to the roof of the adjoining house. In doing so, however, the window appears to have fallen and caught her by the feet, and thus suspended her head downward against the outside wall. The shock thus given of course awakened the sleeper, who, with loud and prolonged screams, succeeded in calling the attention of her father and the neighbors around to her danger. She was safely restored to bed.

A train of twenty-two cars has just arrived in this City with an invoice of twenty car-loads of tea and two of silk, only thirty-four days out from Yokohama, or twenty-three days on the Pacific, in one of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers, and eleven days from San Francisco, via the Central and Union Pacific Road to Omaha, and the Starline to this City. It is possible that this time may yet be beaten, but it never has been yet.

The Russian letter-carrier, charged with embezzling a letter directed to Mrs. E. A. Downing, of No. 84 Ludlow-street, came before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, for examination. The alleged stolen letter contained $6 50. It was sent through the Post-office by Detective Gaylor, for the purpose of testing the honesty of Raolosaveyvits, the accused. A portion of the money, which had been marked, was found in the pockets of the prisoner at the time of his arrest.

The steam-boat *Dean Richmond*, of the People's line, which left New-York on Thursday night, at 6 o'clock, with passengers and freight, when off Poliper's Island, met with an accident to her machinery, and was towed in to Newburg. The *Drew* and *St. John* will continue to make trips until the end of the season. It was incorrectly stated in the TIMES that the steam-boat *Drew* met with the accident.

There will be a public Temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Marine Temperance Society, and Mariners' Division Sons of Temperance, at the church corner of Catharine and Madison streets, this evening. Addresses will be delivered by A. W. GLEASON, G. W. P.; C. E. ABBOTT, D. D., G. W. P., and JOHN GLOVER, P. W. P. There will be good singing by the Order.

DANIEL J. KELLY, formerly a letter-carrier, was arrested, yesterday, on a bench warrant, charged with the embezzlement of a letter. Ex-Congressman THOMAS E. STEWART became his bondsman. His alleged offense occurred about two years ago, but his trial has been repeatedly postponed.

In the case of CROWE *vs.* HOUGHTON, for alleged enticing away of plaintiff's wife, it was anticipated that the defendant would be examined yesterday in the Superior Court. No examination took place owing, as counsel stated, to a settlement having been effected between the parties.

A regular meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, father of the Council, presiding in the absence of Grand Sachem "Big Six" "Boss" TWEED. No business of public interest was transacted, and the Society adjourned till the first Monday in January.

The counsel for the Spanish Consul is about to commence an action for $10,000 against Capt. GRINDLE, of the ship *Old Colony*, for alleged ill-treatment toward RAMON KAN and FRANCO FRANK, Spanish sailors.

A bazaar in aid of St. Ann's Free Church, for deaf mutes, is in progress this week, day and evening, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street.

Mr. GEO. BURGER, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been one of the New-York pilots, died on Saturday the 3d inst. His funeral takes place today, from his residence in Wall-street, Morrisania, and will be attended by delegations of the Sandy Hook Pilots, Constitution Lodge No. 241, and Lily Lodge No. 342, F. and A. M.

JOHN COSTELLO, aged nine years, died, yesterday, at No. 197 Elizabeth-street, from the effects of intoxicating liquor. He found the spirits on the table of his parents' apartment, and drank off the contents of the glass. Illness ensued, and resulted in death in less than twelve hours.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner FLYNN in the case of JOHN O'BRIEN, of No. 7 Park-street, who was believed to have met with violence. The jury followed the evidence, however, and rendered a verdict that death had resulted from a fall while intoxicated.

A public meeting is talked of, to take place at the Cooper Institute, to express congratulation and sympathy with united Italy and VICTOR EMMANUEL upon their occupation of Rome.

### BROOKLYN.

EDWARD SMITH, a son of Neptune, appeared ed before Justice EAMES, Williamsburg, yesterday, to answer a charge of bigamy. he having married Miss ELIZABETH RILEY, in New-Orleans, in 1856, and Miss JESSIE MOFFAT, in Williamsburg, in 1867. Both wives confronted him in the Court-room, and exhibited their marriage certificates to the Justice. Mr. SMITH pleaded guilty, saying that there was no use of his denying his guilt, and expressed a willingness to be dealt with according to law. He was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. His New-Orleans wife, who bore him three children, was the first to discover and expose his perfidy.

GEORGE BADER, a native of Germany, twenty-seven years of age, last night discharged the contents of a single-barrel pistol into his mouth because a widow of his acquaintance rejected his offer of marriage. He was found in a dying condition in an outhouse in the rear of KORNER's lager-beer saloon, No. 109 Ewen-street, Williamsburg, and the Police conveyed him to the City Hospital.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon HENRY PUMRING and CHARLES KERTUN quarreled at the corner of River-street and Harrison-avenue, Williamsburg, when the latter ripped open the stomach of the former with a pocket-knife. KERTUN was arrested and committed to jail by Coroner WHITEHILL, after he had taken PUMRING's dying deposition.

Mr. CHARLES C. TALBOT yesterday entered upon the duties of Postmaster of Williamsburg, vice JAMES SEMLER, removed, and JAMES BROWN was appointed Assistant Postmaster, vice AUGUST BUSH, removed. These changes have long been contemplated for political reasons.

The process of pumping the water out of the caisson of the East River Bridge was commenced at an early hour yesterday morning, and will, in all probability, be finished to-day. The work of construction will be at once recommenced.

### NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. OSCAR F. LUND, who is charged with malpractice, in the case of JOSEPH D. COATES, was placed upon trial in the Hudson County Court yesterday. Mrs. COATES, the wife of the deceased, testified that the medicines which apparently gave her husband his pain, and brought him to his death, were given her by LUND, with directions for using them. The trial will be continued today.

Two years ago DANIEL FEILDING, familiarly known throughout Hudson County as "Uncle DAN," fell down a flight of steps in his saloon, in Jersey City, and broke his neck. He left a small property to his wife, with a life insurance policy upon which she succeeded in collecting $10,000. She intrusted a part of this sum, $4,000, to HENRY FEILDING, brother of her late husband, to loan for her upon bonds and mortgages. Instead of thus applying it for her benefit, the unfaithful brother-in-law kept it for his own, according to the affidavit of the widow, made yesterday before Judge MARTINDALE, of Jersey City. The affidavit states that the deponent had long and in vain sought the return of the money. FEILDING was arrested yesterday afternoon, and is held for trial.

The Erie Railway Company have been ordered by the Hoboken Council to remove the railroad track leading from their road at the tunnel to the Venango Oil Company's docks, at Weehawken. Property owners were never fully compensated for the land taken for this road, and the owners of property on Seventeenth-street having been authorized to grade that street, ordered the removal of the track. This being refused, the Common Council has taken the matter in hand and served a notice on the Company to remove the track.

The usually quiet village of Irving, N. J., was disgraced last Sunday by two bloody and disgraceful prize fights. The first was between PAT FINNEGAN and a fellow named MCCORMICK. Eighty-four rounds were fought, and FINNEGAN was declared the victor. He had two broken fingers and his antagonist had a broken jaw. MIKE GANLY and JIM COYNE fought next, for $100, which amount, and the victory, was won by GANLY. The crowd in attendance was large, noisy and disgraceful. No arrests were made.

A young man in the employ of Mr. S. J. GORDON, general agent for GROVER & BAKER's sewing machines at Newark, and named THOMAS J. BALDWIN, has suddenly left the city. He paid a clothing bill of $62 with a forged check for $84 and received the balance in money. He then invested in a gold watch and made other purchases, and paid the bills with checks which bore in every instance, as far as ascertained, the forged signature of his employer. The household furniture has been put out of the way, and his wife claims not to know his whereabouts.

Miss KATE FIELD delivered her lecture on CHARLES DICKENS, at the Opera-house in Newark, last night. The audience was both large and intelligent. The lecture was considered a most excellent eulogy on the life of the great author, with whom Miss FIELD had the good fortune to have a personal acquaintance.

Prof. W. C. RICHARDS' lecture on "Electric or Modern Pluck," which was to have been delivered at Library Hall, Elizabeth, Nov. 7, will be delivered to-morrow evening, Dec. 7, at the Broad-street Baptist Church. Mr. RICHARDS will also lecture on Thursday evening, at the same place, on "Castles in the Air."

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The following is the day calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 6: 66, 69, 13, 71, 72, 73. It has been ordered that hereafter only six cases be placed on the day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY.

*Before Judge Blatchford.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 253—The United States vs. Steamer Florida. | 280—Wm. Jones et al. vs. Steam-ship Hammonia. |
| 254—H. E. Hicks et al., vs. steam-propeller J. S. Hasbrouck. | 249—A. R. Bass vs. Steam-boat Transit. |
| 256—D. Lynch vs. J. T. Eastman, et al. | 259—E. Jackson vs. Steam-tug S. C. Pearce. |
| 184—Patrick Boyle vs. Wm. Beard, Jr. | 77—T. O. Briggs et al. vs. Lighter Lotus. |
| 241—W. Dickey vs. P. S. Verplanck et al. | 260—D. Brown et al., vs. Brig Annie Lindsay. |
| 64—E. Penny vs. steam-boat J. G. Stevens. | 262—J. J. Bromley vs. Schooner Minnie. |
| 258—S. W. Wilson, et al. vs. Steam-tug James Roy. | 263—The United States vs. Bark Morning Star. |
| | 255—D. Burtis, Jr., vs. L. E. Pearce et al. |

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

*Held by Judge Cardozo.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

No civil Calendar.

*Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 126½—Arctic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Austin. | 2320—Dalton vs. Gilbertson. |
| 656—Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer. | 2638—Munro vs. Hedges. |
| 802—Gallup vs. Lederer. | 2516—Dooey vs. Boher. |
| 5854—Lyon vs. Third-av. R. R. Co. | 1710—Russell vs. Miner. |
| 1576—Hill vs. McKenzie. | 1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly. |
| 1752—McKnight vs. Devlin. | 956—Hirsfield vs. Levy. |
| 1772—McCarty vs. Boston, N. & N. Y. S. B. Co. | 1724—Fourth-av. Nat'l Bk. vs. Florida R. R. Co. |
| 6682—Smith vs. Goodale. | 986—Calkin vs. Tinney. |
| 1748—Weiman vs. Harris. | 1804—Brink vs. Niagara Ins. Co. |
| | 1806—Brink vs. Germania Ins. Co. |

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 3—Barnard vs. Cushing. | 52—Same vs. Same. |
| 4—Barnard vs. Calin. | 54—Garniss vs. Fisher. |
| 5—Ross vs. Calin. | 71—Hamburger vs. Bross True Help Society. |
| 28—Ceccarini vs. Fitzhugh. | 75—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co. |
| 37—Golberg vs. Muir. | |
| 51—Lippman vs. Hart. | |

The call commences at No. 85—Budge vs. Clews.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

*Demurrers.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1—Baldwin vs. Simoneb. | 12—Kughn vs. Alcott. |
| 2—Northouse vs. Eppinger. | 13—Tenth National Bank vs. Davis. |
| 3—Lester vs. Cohen. | 14—Darling vs. Brewster. |
| 4—Holyoke vs. Adams. | 15—Stevens vs. Barney. |
| 5—East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore. | 16—Fisk vs. Smith. |
| 6—N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R. R. Co. vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. R. R. Co. | 17—Howe Machine Company vs. Frank. |
| 7—Paige vs. Frost. | 18—Gardner vs. Cummings. |
| 8—Alexander vs. Bernard. | 19—East N. Y. & Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore. |
| 9—Santa vs. Buckingham. | 20—The People, &c., vs. Erie Railway Co. |
| 10—Bank of British N. A. vs. Heard. | 21—Lyons vs. The Mayor. |
| 11—Fassin vs. Browning. | 22—Barnard vs. Goodhart. |
| | 23—Beach vs. Beach. |
| | 24—Coechins vs. Posnanovich. |

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 3—Steinberg vs. Kelly. | 377—Kusky vs. Bertram. |
| 335—Matthews vs. Loeb. | 273—Meyer vs. Apfel. |
| 39—Milian vs. Grahaur. | 395—Fitzgerald vs. Cahn. |
| 347—Bosle vs. Jerome. | 399—Ferguson vs. National S. S. Co. |
| 357—Goodman vs. Stronheim. | 371—De Wolf vs. Crandall. |
| 361—Wagener vs. Boecock. | 403—Rogers vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co. |
| 353—Buckman vs Mongemoth. | 291—Coffey vs. Home Life Ins. Co. |
| 383—Morgan vs. Marshall. | |
| 391—Pioneer Iron-works vs. Casson. | |

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11½ A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 564—Strang vs. Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Co. | 96—McKay vs. O'Brien. |
| 804—Walker vs. Northrop. | 260—Young vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co. |
| 426—Collins vs. Judson. | 118—First Nat. Bank of Peterburg vs. Shute. |
| 544—Van Duzer vs. d'Aubegne. | 234—Brown vs. O'Brien. |
| 550—Same vs. Same. | 138—Funke vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co. |
| 98—Hatheway vs. McCormick. | 402—Horsten vs. Krugen. |
| 496—Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co. vs. Guion. | 578—McArthur vs. Cassidy. |
| 272—Oldorfs vs. Benner. | 216—Burger vs. Ranth. |
| 274—Philbrick vs. Daliet. | 442—Keim vs. McCormick. |
| 298—Henderson vs. Mahony. | 498—North American Life Ins. Co. vs. Sutton. |
| 4—Pinckney vs. Kelly. | 508—McDougal vs. Powell. |
| 72—Riley vs. O'Brien. | 548—Baun vs. Brooks. |
| | 226—Stewart vs. Field. |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 202—Gardner vs. Rowe. | 60—Edwards vs. Blum. |
| 270—Stern vs. Wingenfell. | 175—Grow vs. O'Brien. |
| 18—Kain vs. Kelly. | 81—Rouge vs. Hodges. |
| 105—Schneider vs. Ahern. | 169—Greene vs. Harris. |
| 118—Coburn vs. Krempt. | 130—Kudth vs. Royal. |
| 308—Passe vs. Golisch. | 91—Blum vs. Hildreth. |
| 300—Shipman vs. Prestecker. | 444—Phelan vs. O'Brien. |
| | 445—Glover vs. O'Brien. |

*Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

*Set Down Causes.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 77—Brignoli vs. Chicago & Erie R. R. Co. | 283—Yeoman vs. Kelly. |
| 430—Swan vs. Peake. | 157—McTorney vs. Murphy. |
| 431—Quimby vs. Ranons. | 281—Unger vs. Litchenstein. |
| 433—Batzer vs. O'Brien. | 192—Pike vs. Gerush. |
| 49—Bemiheimer vs. Central P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co. | 372—Militar vs. Meves. |
| 290—Read vs. O'Brien. | 423—Bolte vs. O'Brien. |
| 381—Ruckman vs. Williamson. | 410—Schwartz vs. O'Brien. |
| | 411—Doyle vs. Hartt. |

*Part III.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 3—Lanz vs. Knox. | 34—Ellis vs. Gilmore. |
| 20—Dudley vs. The Mayor, &c. | 36—Tappen vs. Whittemore. |
| 26—Roeming vs. Charlton. | 37—Fisk vs. Shenfield. |
| 27—Aborn vs. Hunt. | 43—Vosburg vs. Brewster. |
| 30—Ayer vs. Rushton. | 44—Holyoke vs. Browne. |
| 32—Wahn vs. Thompson. | 45—Fogg vs. Foley. |
| 33—Laidlaw vs. Gilmore. | 46—Bache vs. Bache. |
| 35—Borger vs. Thornton. | |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| ——Schahel vs. Parker. | 4434—Graves vs. Marsh. |
| ——Shea vs. Saddler. | 4336—Kemping vs. O'Brien. |
| 1877—Hastings vs. Nat. Bank State of New-York. | ——Romaine vs. Rotherson. |
| 3054—Weiler vs. Hoexter. | 4410—Eagleson vs. Huyler. |
| 4275—Rapp vs. Bedrussian. | 4422—Palitsch vs. Norton. |
| 4310—Keogh vs. Mann. | 4423—Berge vs. Goodman. |
| 4379—Schultz vs. Hartman. | 4440—Greenbaum vs. Losky. |

*Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 4340—Hochrein vs. Levy. | 4430—Knapp vs. Keller. |
| 4118—Brown vs. Cameron. | 4432—McVey vs. Cropsey. |
| 4426—Huyler vs. Fleury. | 4433—Hoerger vs. McIntyre. |
| 4313—Caverly vs. Peabody. | 4006—Kehoe vs. Farley. |
| 4364—Strickland vs. Goodkind. | 4439—Carew vs. O'Grady. |
| 4403—Hoffan vs. New-York Iron Car Co. | 4442—Dixon vs. O'Brien. |
| 4425—Murray vs. Marvin. | 4428—Hasson vs. Soc. for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. |
| 4429—Chichester vs. West. Union Tel. Co. | |

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

More *vs.* Stewart; judgment ordered.

Wilhelmina Usener *vs.* William Usener; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

Smith vs. Mackey; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

Davenport *vs.* Dapace; memoranda for counsel.

*By Judge Cardozo.*

Bayes *vs.* Clark; motion granted for second Friday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*By Presiding Justice Ingraham and Judge Cardozo.*

The Erie Railway Company *vs.* Joseph H. Ramsey et al.; on appeal from the order adjudging the defendants in contempt, and ordering a reference; appeal dismissed with $10 costs.

The Same *vs.* The Same: on appeal from the order confirming report of referee, and imposing a fine of $5,000; order modified so as to reduce the fine to costs of motion to punish for contempt, and counsel fee, which are fixed at $250, without costs on appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 5.

*By Judges Monell, McCunn and Freedman.*

Konitsky et al. *vs.* Meyers; judgment affirmed, provided plaintiff consents to a reduction equivalent to the costs of the German Court; otherwise reversed and a new trial granted. Opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 5.

*By Judge Monell.*

Stone *vs.* Wells, Fargo & Co.; Carter *vs.* Haynand; Kilpatrick *vs.* Starr; Harmony *vs.* Peck; Greene *vs.* Reeder; Hall *vs.* Trash; Kugneau *vs.* Richenberg; Brownell *vs.* Spring; Morrison *vs.* Losea; Dunham *vs.* Beebe; First National Bank of Petersburg *vs.* Shute; Chambers *vs.* Durand; motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC 5.

*By Judge J. F. Daly.*

Benedict *vs.* the National Bank of the Commonwealth; settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 5.

*Before Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges McCunn and Jones.*

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Ordered, That all motions, and appeals for orders, be postponed until Monday next.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 5.

*Before Judge Joseph F. Daly.*

SUIT FOR THE SUPPORT OF A WIFE.

*Emma L. Williams* vs. *Robert L. Williams*.—The plaintiff is the daughter of the defendant, and he having been separated from his wife, the wife went to live with the plaintiff. The daughter now brings her action to recover for her mother's board since 1863, amounting to $3,853. In 1839 an order was made by the Criminal Court on a complaint for abandonment, directing the payment by defendant of $8 weekly; this action, therefore, only embraces the time prior to that order. Defendant claims that during that time he was in embarrassed circumstances, and that he furnished to his wife all that he was able for her support. On the other hand, it is sought to be shown by plaintiff that defendant has during that time supported, and is now supporting, another woman and several children. The cause is still on.

Hatch and Wolf for plaintiff; Arminius Aiken for defendant.

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—By direction of the President, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry, is, at his own request, relieved from duty as Professor of Military Tactics at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and ordered to join his regiment.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 5.—American Securities and Stocks opened firmer. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

| | 11½ A. M. | 1½ P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Consols for money | 92⅛ | 92 @92¼ |
| Consols for account | 92⅛ | 92 @92¼ |
| United States 5-20s, 1862 | 88¾ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1865 old | 88¾ | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1867 | 90⅛ | .... |
| United States 10-40s | 87⅛ | .... |
| Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares | 111⅛ | .... |
| Erie Railroad Shares | 20⅛ | .... |
| At. & Gt. West. R. R. Shares | 28 | .... |

The closing quotations were not received.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and irregular; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Pork, 110s. ⅌ bbl.

[No other quotations were received last night.]

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Dec. 5.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 35. CORN held at 82c. in car-lots. OATS firm, but quiet; held at 58c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@$33, ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 87c.@87½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 80; to New-York, $5 80; to Albany, $5 ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—62,300 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 25,000 bushels Oats. Canal EXPORTS—10,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—COTTON lower; Middling Upland, 15¼c.; do. Orleans, 16c. CLOVER-SEED in good demand at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. TIMOTHY, $5@$5 25. FLAX-SEED, $2@$2 10. FLOUR very flat; Extra Family $5 50@$6 50 for Iowa and Minnesota, $5 75@$6 25 for Pennsylvania, $6@$7 25 for low grade and choice Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT unchanged; Indiana Red, $1 40; Pennsylvania and Ohio Red, $1 34@$1 50; Amber, $1.45@$1 47. RYE sells at 93c. CORN dull and lower; old Yellow at 81c.@85c.; new, 72c.@75c. OATS unchanged. COFFEE firm; Rio, 15c.@17½c., gold; Laguayra, 16½c. PROVISIONS dull and declining. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 22½c. WHISKY quiet; Wood and Iron, 90c.@91c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 03. CORN firm; old No. 2 mixed at 53c. OATS firm and prices advanced ½c; sales at 38½c. RYE quiet; sales of No. 2 at 67½c.@68c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring at 78c.@78½c. HIGHWINES strong at 83c for wooden bound; 83½c. for iron bound. Mess PORK at $18 75 seller December or January. LARD at 11½c. Dressed HOGS advanced 25c.; sales at $7 75c. Live HOGS active at $6 25@$6 50. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$5 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 bbls; Wheat, 71,000 bushels; Hogs, 6,500. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—FLOUR—Superfine, $5 ⅌ bbl.; Double Extra, $5 50; Triple Extra, $5 75. CORN—White, 75c. ⅌ bushel; Yellow, 85c. OATS, 51c.@52c. ⅌ bushel. BRAN, $1 05 ⅌ bushel. HAY—Prime, $29 ⅌ ton. PORK firmer; New Mess held at $22 ⅌ cwt. BACON—Supply light; Shoulders, $14 ⅌ cwt.; Clear Rib, $18 ⅌ cwt.; Clear Sides, $19 ⅌ cwt. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c.@23c., ⅌ lb. LARD quiet, ⅌ tierce, 13½c.@14c.; ⅌ keg, 14c.@14½c. SUGAR—Prime, 9¾c.@10c., ⅌ lb. MOLASSES—Prime, 52c.@54c. WHISKY—Western, rectified, 95c.@$1 01. COFFEE—Prime, 17¼c.@17½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120½; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 110¼.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—WHEAT in moderate milling request, with a moderate supply; sales, 1,800 bushels No. 1 Amber State, afloat, at $1 45, and a bag lot of No. 2 do. at $1 40. RYE dull and nominally unchanged. CORN very quiet and drooping; sales, 1 car new Round Yellow, in bags, at 83c. BARLEY continues to work off slowly, but the market rules in favor of the buyer; sales, 1 car No. 1 six-rowed State at 98c. OATS very quiet, with a good supply; a few hundred bushels State, from store, changed hands at 61c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—COTTON irregular; good demand at lower rates; Middling, 14¾c., sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 6,427 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,901 bales; to the Continent, 1,350 bales; coastwise, 4,075 bales; stock, 77,397 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—COTTON steady; demand fair; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 150 bales; coastwise, 2,560 bales; total, 2,710 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,300 bales; stock, 8,845 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; Middling, 14⅞c.@15⅛c.; sales, 7,600 bales; net receipts, 10,335 bales; coastwise, 812 bales; total, 11,147 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,791 bales; coastwise, 2,741 bales; stock, 116,716 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 5.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 43½c. RESIN quiet; No. 1, $2 25; Pale, $4 25. Crude TURPENTINE steady; $1 70@$2 90. TAR steady at $1 90. COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14c.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¾c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 73 bales; coastwise, 877 bales; total, 950 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 5.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 2,707 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,833 bales; stock, 7,213 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 1,448 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,665 bales; stock, 28,080 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 5.—COTTON dull and nominal; good Ordinary, 13c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 2,078 bales; stock, 52,522 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 5,825 bales; exports, coastwise, 277 bales; stock, 57,360 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—COTTON quiet but firm at 14½c.@14¾c. for Middling; sales, 960 bales; receipts, 1,200 bales.

[Advertisement.]

We have only to contemplate the dignity and elegance of the men of New-York, in their stylish, finely-finished and fashionable head-gear, to be at once aware of the deep obligations under which our people lie to the hatter, KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway. Most of the elegant hats seen on our thoroughfares are manufactured by him. He leads the fashions, and stands at the head of the hatting interests of America.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manhattan | Dec. 7 | New-York | Liverpool |
| China | Dec. 7 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Siberia | Dec. 8 | New-York | Liverpool |
| America | Dec. 10 | New-York | Bremen |
| France | Dec. 10 | New-York | Liverpool |
| Pereir | Dec. 10 | New-York | Brest |
| City of Washington | Dec. 10 | New-York | Liverpool |
| India | Dec. 10 | New-York | Glasgow |

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morro Castle | Dec. 8 | New-York | Havana |
| Cleopatra | Dec. 9 | New-York | Vera Cruz |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Manhattan*, at 12 M.—a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46, North River, until 1:50 P. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 7 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 3 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 5—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. G. Bardol and child, C. F. Emerson, Mr. Rank, L. B. Graves, Mrs. Fut, Mrs. E. Harris and infant. From Halifax—Mrs. Jos. Holland, Miss Perkins, Albert Patty, J. Werner, Miss Saunders, D. McDonald, J. C. James, Mr. Denercado, H. Smith, Miss Lovejoy, Mrs. Seeton and daughter.

*In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.*—E. D. Smythe, Mrs. Thomas Marion and 2 children, M. J. Marion, Rev. L. H. Tafel, B. A. Peatson, C. Humphrey, W. B. Miranda, Frank Smith, Miss Mary A. Moreland, E. P. Williams, Miss E. Beard, Miss M. A. Carroll, E. S. Andrews, C. G. Barrett.

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:10 | Sun sets......4:32 | Moon sets.....5:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.6:11 | Gov. Island...7:00 | Hell Gate.....8:22

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 5.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Magdala, (Br.,) Davidson, Liverpool, Charles L. Wright & Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Sandusky, Norton, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; New World, Champion, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Marianna VI., (Port.,) Sauers, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Bulier, Wulff, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Funch, Edye & Co.; Morning Star, Waugh, St. Jago, Waydell & Co.; Mary A. Way, Russell, Antwerp, Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Aurora, Graham, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Heney & Parker.

Schrs. Margaretha, Birch, Cardenas, Wendt, Totens & Bockmann; E. N. Hatfield, Atkins, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; J. P. Augur, Colurich, Ceara, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Agamemnon, (Br.,) Middleton, Buenos Ayres Nov. 6, Montevideo Nov. 7, and Rio Janeiro Nov. 14, with skins, coffee and 17 passengers to Alfred Booth. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool, Nov. 22, via Queenstown 20th, and Halifax, Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 28, P. M., lat. 44 10, lon. 46, passed a North German bark bound E.; Dec. 4, 2:25 P. M., 300 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw steam-ship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-tug America, Verden, Philadelphia, via Delaware Breakwater, 12 hours. 5th inst., off Barnegat, passed the pilot-boat Edmund Driggs No. 7, having in tow the schr. Iris, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, with fore and mainmast-head gone.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Cole, Galveston, Nov. 23, via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris, & Co.

Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans Nov. 26 and S. W. Pass 27th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Sibema, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Nov. 15, via Queenstown 16, and Boston Dec. 4, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Ship Henry Pelham, (of Yarmouth, N. S.) Vickery, Antwerp 51 ds., with old rails &c. to Boyd & Hincken. Had fair winds and fine weather to lon. 60; since, variable weather.

Bark Syra, (of Pembroke,) Pattangall, Shields 70 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Came the northern passage and had a succession of W. gales to the banks; has been 30 ds. from thence with fine weather. Nov. 14, lat. 42 40, lon. 61, spoke schr. Marblehead, from the Grand Banks, for Boston; Nov. 29, lat. 39, lon. 68, passed a lot of petroleum barrels and pieces of wreck stuff, apparently in the water but a short time.

Bark Virginia, Minneman, of and from Glasgow 32 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr.—vessel to Chas. Luling & Co. Nov. 26, off Sable Island, shipped a heavy sea, which carried away nine rail stanchions, and started everything movable on deck; since, experienced strong N. W. winds.

Brig Valkyrien, (Norw.,) Hansen, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Crossed the equator Oct. 28, in lon. 34¼. Had fine weather up to Oct. 24; since experienced heavy W. winds; Oct. 24, lat. 42 57, spoke schr. Amelia Emma, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore; Nov. 29, lat. 37 20, lon. 68, passed the wreck of a vessel, apparently a bark or brig, water-logged and abandoned; had white house and two iron davits astern.

Schr. Joe Kelly, (of Nassau,) Ernest, Maracaibo 17 ds., with coffee, &c., to M. Peres & Obarrio. Nov. 30, lat. 32, lon. 74, experienced a heavy gale from S., S. E., backing to N. E., blowing hard, has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left in port bark Flora, for New-York, to be ready in about 8 ds.

Schr. George S. Fogg, Smith, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 46, Kenney, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha Jones, Hubbard, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Endicott, Alexandria, for Somerset.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Bugbee, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissoway, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Erie Railroad Co.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Newberry, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. J. E. Price, Allen, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Laura Thompson, Rogers, Nantucket Shoals, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schrs. Mary and Frank, Russell, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Mathew Vassar, Hale, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Abigail Haynes, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. L. Merritt, Wallers, Elizabethport, for Cold Spring.

Schr. Victory, Higgins, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Willie Harris, Merritt, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport, for Milford.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. David Nelson, Ferris, Portchester, for Albany.

Schr. W. B. Darling, Smith, Norfolk, for Portland.

Schr. Viola, Burgess, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Sead, Abbot, Hartford.

Schr. Elizabeth, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Leo, Hart, New-Haven.

Schr. Fakir, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Portland, Conn.

Schr. May Day, Adams, Pawtucket.

Schr. W. C. Nelson, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. Barbara, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. S. P. Winans, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.

Schr. Exertion, Perry, Virginia.

Schr. C. B. Clements, Hobson, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Mallason, Butler, Virginia.

Schr. Success, Parker, Virginia.

Schr. R. E. Steelman, Nicholson, Virginia.

Schr. Adelia B. Bussell, Virginia.

Schr. Alexander Milliken, Wallace, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Butler, Owens, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. John S. Forman, Carpenter, Stamford.

Schr. A. S. Wiley, Rhudom, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. Samuel Gilman, Kelly, Baltimore, for Providence.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, E., cloudy.

### Miscellaneous.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, from Liverpool, which arrived at an early hour yesterday, reports having encountered strong N. W. winds throughout the entire passage, and on the 26th a violent gale, lasting until the evening of the 28th. Dec. 3, lat. 41, lon. 66 25, saw a Cunard steam-ship, bound E.; 4th, a German steam-ship, bound E.; same date, steam-ship Denmark, hence for Liverpool.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—Arr. steamers Aleppo, Liverpool; Roman, Philadelphia; brigs Ernest, Rio Grande; J. Means, Philadelphia; schr. C. A. Higgins, Port-au-Prince.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 5.—Arr. bark Lillie M., from Nova Scotia.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 5.—The Allan line steamer Nestorian, from Liverpool, arrived today.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 5.—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York.

### Disasters.

Schr. Phenix, Smith, from Portland Conn., for Elizabethport, with cargo of brown stone. While passing through Hell Gate yesterday, (5th,) the wheel ropes jammed, and she ran ashore on Ravenswood Reef, and is full of water.

### Foreign Ports.

HAVANA.—Arr. 5th inst., steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, New-York, for Vera Cruz, &c.

AT BUENOS AYRES.—Oct. 17, Julia Lingley, from Montreal; Oct. 19, Memphis, from Montreal; Oct. 22, Josephine, from Portland; Oct. 24, Helen Marie, from Bangor; Oct. 27, Hyack, from Annapolis; Oct. 31, Harriet, from Montreal; Oct. 31, Nashawk, from Montreal; Nov. 2, Freyo, from Montreal.

### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 5.—The Allan line steamer North American, from Quebec, arr. here today.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

HAVING MADE, IN

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER LAST,

IMMENSE PURCHASES OF

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, &C.,

IN LYONS AND THE OTHER MANUFACTURING CENTRES OF EUROPE,

AT PANIC PRICES,

HAVE DECIDED TO OPEN,

ON

MONDAY, Dec. 12,

A NEW DEPARTMENT

ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE,

WHERE THEY WILL EXHIBIT

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK

OF

SILKS, SATINS, &C.,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN

Railway Company

OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA,

(ON ROAD COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.)

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Interest at SEVEN PER CENT., payable in New-York May and November, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Price 92 1-2 and ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency. Subscription, $1,800,000. Issue of bonds limited to $16,000 per mile. Total length of line, 200 miles—90 COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION, rest under construction.

The road runs through one of the most populous and fertile regions in the West, connecting at St. Louis, the largest city in the West, with Nashville, the largest one in Tennessee; Louisville, the largest in Kentucky, and Evansville, the second in size in Indiana, by the shortest and best possible lines. Every mile of it is underlaid by the *great coal-field of Illinois*, now mined at various points on the road, and yielding from 9,000,000 to 30,000,000 of tons per square mile.

The Salt Works of Gallatin County on this line, now in operation, are of unlimited capacity, and the only ones within 450 miles of St. Louis.

The only Iron and Lead Mines in Illinois are found within ten miles of the track.

16,000,000 bushels of Corn, 4,500,000 bushels of Wheat, 100,000 acres of other field crops, and 165,000 head of Hogs, were grown in the counties traversed by the road, during the year 1870, by a population of 230,000.

The earnings during the first 14 days of November after the opening of St. Louis division (76 miles) were at a rate varying from $500 to $800 per day—a sum amply sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on bonds and operation, and leave a surplus for extensions.

After a thorough investigation, we are convinced that these bonds are among the best and safest ever offered in our market.

Further particulars furnished upon application.

GEORGE OPDYKE $ CO.,

NO. 25 Nassau-st.

AMERICAN PIANOS

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION!

CHICKERING & SONS

TRIUMPHANT AT THE

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

PARIS, 1867.

Chickering & Sons

WERE AWARDED THE

Highest Recompense over all Competition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT, places the Pianos of Chickering & Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.

A general reduction in prices, and a strict adhesion to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

adopted by them April, 1869. Uniform and fair prices to all purchasers.

In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering & Sons offer for the use of schools, teachers and others wishing a good, reliable Piano, at an exceedingly moderate price,

The SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced 7-octave Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly first-class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Chickering & Sons also desire to call special attention to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism, durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other pianos of this style now offered.

Every Piano is Fully Warranted.

WAREROOMS,

No. 11 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

BRAUNSDORF & METZ,

CABINET FURNITURE

MANUFACTURERS.

Ware-house Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.,

NEW-YORK.

MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

First-class Sewing-machines on very accommodating terms, at No. 294 Bowery, New-York.

EMPIRE S. M. CO.

"RUSSIAN BRACE" SUSPENDERS.—"Fisk, Clark & Flagg" stamped on each pair.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

BRONZE MANTEL AND CLOCK SETS OF THREE AND FIVE PIECES, NEW STYLES.

LOUIS XIV. BRONZE AND PORPHYRY.

ENAMEL AND BLEU TURQUIN, GILT AND ENAMEL, AND MARBLE AND OXYDIZED SILVER BRONZE.

NEW GROUPS AND STATUETTES, BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

LIBRARY SETS, INKSTANDS, CANDLESTICKS, BELLS, CARD RECEIVERS, AND A VARIETY OF ARTICLES AND FIGURES IN BRONZE, OXYDE AND CLOISONNE ENAMEL.

$2,825,000

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS,

Interest at 8 per cent. in Currency, or 7 per cent. in Gold,

At the option of the holder, secured by a first mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile, upon the trunk line of road, from the City of NEW-ORLEANS to the Western boundary of Louisiana, a distance of 226 MILES, in the direction of HOUSTON, Texas; the same being the Louisiana Division of the railroad of THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from the City of Mobile, Ala., to the City of Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 MILES. These bonds are payable, forty years from their date, and are secured by a first mortgage, made to Hon. OAKES AMES and Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Trustees, upon the Louisiana Division of the road, with the equipment, real estate and franchise pertaining thereto. The principal of the bonds is payable in New-York in currency, or in London, in sterling, at the rate of £200 for each $1,000; the interest is payable in January and July of each year, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. in currency, in New-York, or at the rate of £7 for each coupon of $40, in London, at the option of the holder, in all cases, and FREE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX. By the terms of the mortgage, a sinking fund is provided, to be paid to the Trustees and invested by them, only in these bonds, sufficient to pay the whole amount of the bonds at their maturity. The Mobile Division of the Company's road, extending from New-Orleans to Mobile, has been constructed and equipped in the very best manner, and is now opened for traffic. The road of the Texas Division, extending from the western boundary of Louisiana to the City of Houston, will be opened for traffic in a few months. The Louisiana Division, upon which the mortgage securing these bonds is made, is now being constructed, and the first section of sixty miles will be opened for traffic early in January; and the Company expect to finish the whole division in about twelve months thereafter. The prompt completion of this division of the road is amply assured by the resources of the Company, which are applicable to the construction and equipment thereof, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash subscription by stockholders, 35 per cent. of which has been paid and balance to be paid at rate of 5 per cent. each month | $2,000,000 |
| 8 per cent. Bonds of the State of Louisiana, donated by the State to the Company, for this Division of its road | 2,250,000 |
| Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana | 2,825,000 |
| | $7,075,000 |
| First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds now offered for sale | 2,825,000 |
| Total | $9,900,000 |

The above resources being solely for the construction of this division of the Company's road, amply assures its prompt completion, and entitles its first mortgage bonds to be considered as one of the most safe and desirable securities ever offered for sale in this market. This road is owned by a company of capitalists, who have furnished all the means for the other divisions of the road, without offering to the public any of its securities, and under whose supervision the line is being constructed and equipped in the most thorough manner, and when completed, its track and equipment will compare favorably with that of any other road in the United States. The revenue of the road is amply assured by the large traffic already existing between the cities upon its line, and from the country which will be tributary to it.

The Company offer these bonds for sale at ninety-two and one-half per cent. and accrued interest, recommending them to investors as an undoubted security in every respect.

Circulars, with maps of the line of the road, and full particulars concerning it, furnished on application to the Treasurer of the Company, at its office, No. 31 Pine-st.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President; JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Vice-President; LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Treasurer.

EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman,
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HENRY G. GARDNER,
Finance Committee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1870.

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